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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Formal Reception of the Japanese by the President.

Official Translation of Minister Iwakura's Credentials.

Speeches of the Chief Ambassador and Gen. Grant.

A Dry but Busy Day in the House of Representatives.

No Action in the Senate on the Arms Investigation.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Official Translation of Minister Iwakura's Credentials.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the official letter of credentials given by the Emperor of Japan to the Embassy, which was presented to-day.

OFFICIAL TRANSLATION.

Moutsoukito, Emperor of Japan, &c., to the President of the United States of America, our good brother and faithful friend, greeting:

MR. PRESIDENT: Whereas since our accession by the blessing of heaven to the sacred throne on which our ancestors reigned from time immemorial, we have not dispatched any embassy to the Courts and Governments of friendly countries, we have thought fit to select our trusty and honored minister, SIONI TOMOMI IWAKURA, the Junior Prime Minister, as Ambassador Extraordinary, and have associated with him IUSSAMMI TAKAYOSSI KIDO, member of the Privy Council; IUSSAMMI TOSSIMITSI OHKUBO, Minister of Finance; IUSHIE HIROBUMI ITO, Acting Minister of Public Works, and IUSHIE MASSOUKA YAMAGUTSI, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Associate Ambassadors Extraordinary, and invested them with full powers to proceed to the Government of the United States, as well as to other Governments, in order to declare our cordial friendship, and to place the peaceful relations between our respective nations on a firmer and broader basis. The period for revising the treaties now existing between ourselves and the United States is less than one year distant. We expect and intend to reform and improve the same so as to stand upon a similar footing with the most enlightened nations, and to attain the full development of public right and interest. The civilization and institutions of Japan are so different from those of other countries that we cannot expect to reach the desired end at once. It is our purpose to select from the various institutions prevailing among enlightened nations such as are best suited to our present condition, and adopt them in gradual reforms and improvements of our policy, and customs so as to be upon an equality with them. With this object we desire to fully disclose to the United States Government the condition of affairs in our Empire, and to consult upon the means of giving greater efficiency to our institutions at present and in the future, and as soon as the said Embassy returns home we will consider about the revision of the treaties and accomplish what we have expected and intended. The Ministers who compose this Embassy have our confidence and esteem. We request you to favor them with full credence and due regard, and we earnestly pray for your continued health and happiness, and for the peace and prosperity of your great Republic.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and the great seal of our Empire, at our palace in the city of Tokio, this fourth of eleventh month, of fourth year of Meiji.

Your affectionate brother and friend,
[Signed,] MOUTSOUKITO.
[Countersigned,] JUICHII SANETOMI SANGO, Prime Minister.

Official Reception by the President Yesterday—Speech of the Chief of the Embassy and Reply by President Grant—Purposes of the Japanese Government—Studying the Civilization of Western Nations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—At noon to-day the principal members of the Japanese Embassy, ten in number, were officially presented to the President of the United States. Some time before the hour for their reception, prominent officers of the Government, who had been invited to attend the ceremony, congregated in the East Room of the Executive Mansion. There were present here the members of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the two Houses of Congress; all the members of the Cabinet; Gens. Townsend, Barnes, Eaton, Humphreys, Alvord, Myers; Judge Holt and other Bureau officers of the War Department, in full uniform; Commodores Case and Reynolds; Paymaster-General Dunn; Surgeon-General Palmer; Chief-Engineer King; Naval-Constructor Hanscom, and other naval officers having charge of bureaus, also in full uniform. The different Executive Departments were all represented by the heads of all their bureaus and prominent divisions, the gentlemen present being in full dress. Vice-President COLFAX and Speaker BLAINE and Minister DE LONG were also present. Soon after 12 o'clock the members of the Embassy, accompanied by Chargé d'Affaires MORI, arrived at the Executive Mansion. They were in complete Court costume, which consisted of purple underskirts and rich black silk overskirts, reaching to the knee, finely decorated. There were some variations in the costumes according to rank, the difference being more particularly noticeable in the style of hats worn by the officials. Each carried heavy swords. They entered the White House according to their rank, and were met by Secretary FISH in the Red Room, where, after salutations were exchanged, they were escorted into the East Room and the official ceremony of presenting their credentials immediately commenced.

IWAKAURA, Chief of the Embassy, thus addressed the President:

His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, our august Sovereign, has sought, since the achievement of our national reconstruction, to attain a more perfect organization in the administrative power of his Government. He has studied with interest the results attained by Western nations. Having a sincere desire to establish permanent and friendly relations with foreign Powers on a still closer footing, he has commissioned us his Ambassadors Extraordinary to all Powers having treaties with Japan. Upon the soil of your country we first present our credentials, delivering to you personally the letter of our august Sovereign at this public official audience. The objects of the mission with which we are charged by our Government are somewhat set forth in this letter. We are authorized to consult with your Government on all international questions, directing our efforts to promote and develop wide commercial relations and draw into closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective people. Thus we hope to gain fresh impulse in the paths of progress, gaining good from every form of civilization. This we shall aim to do while in the exercise of strict integrity to our own national interests so trustingly confided by a generous Sovereign, and shall earnestly hope to receive your kind co-operation in facilitating the task assigned us by our Government. We gladly avail of this happy meeting to convey personally to your Excellency our sincere wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness, and as national representatives we extend the same wish to all the people of the United States.

The President then responded:

GENTLEMEN: I am gratified that this country and that my Administration will be distinguished in history as the first which has received an embassy from the nation with which the United States were the first to establish diplomatic and commercial intercourse. The objects which you say have given rise to your mission do honor to the intelligence and wisdom of your Sovereign, and reflect credit on you in having been chosen as the instruments for carrying them into effect. The time must be regarded as gone, never to return, when any nation can keep apart from all others and expect to enjoy the prosperity and happiness which depend more or less upon the mutual adoption of improvements, not only in the science of government, but in those other sciences and arts which contribute to the dignity of mankind, and to national wealth and power. Though Japan is one of the most ancient of organized communities, and the United States rank among the most recent, we flatter ourselves that we have made some improvements upon the political institutions of the nations from whom we are descended. Our experience leads us to believe that the wealth, the power and the happiness of a people are advanced by their encouragement of trade and commercial intercourse with other Powers, by the elevation and dignity of labor; by the practical adaptation of science to the manufactures and the arts; by increased facilities of frequent and rapid communication between different parts of the country; by the encouragement of emigration, which brings with it the varied habits and diverse genius and industry of other lands; by a free Press; by freedom of thought and of conscience and a liberal toleration in matters of religion, not only to citizens but to all foreigners resident among us. It will be a pleasure to us to enter upon that consultation upon international questions, in which you say you are authorized to engage. The improvement of the commercial relations between our respective countries is important and desirable, and cannot fail to strengthen the bonds which unite us. I will heartily co-operate in so desirable an object. Your kind wishes for me personally, gentlemen, are cordially reciprocated. I trust that your abode with us may be agreeable to you, and may contribute to a more intimate acquaintance and intercourse between our respective peoples.

The utmost interest was manifested by the large company present in these exercises. The address of the Japanese Ambassador was delivered in a peculiarly musical tone of voice. At the conclusion of these ceremonies a formal introduction was given to all the officials present; those representing the several departments being presented in groups to the strangers. There was no hand-shaking, the formalities extending simply to stately bowing. After the Cabinet officers and the Committees on Foreign Affairs, the army and navy officers, and then officers of the different departments were introduced, all advancing to meet the Japanese who were standing in the middle of the East Room. At the conclusion of these courtesies the members of the Embassy were escorted into the Blue Room to be introduced to the ladies of the Executive Mansion, and of the Cabinet officers' families, together with others who had been invited to be present.

President GRANT, with IWAKAURA on his arm, led the way, followed by the Cabinet officers escorting the other members of the Embassy. Some time was passed in the Blue Room in the exchange of social courtesies, an interpreter being present to assist in the conversation. The novelty of the occasion drew a very large crowd to the Executive Mansion, but there were no persons admitted excepting the Government officials and members of the Press. It is probable that the Japanese having now opened their diplomatic business will immediately devote the greater portion of their time to its progress. A programme of entertainments has not yet been suggested by Gen. MYER, who has their comfort in charge, and in that matter the wishes of the Ambassadors will be consulted.

Interchange of Social Courtesies by the Embassy and Prominent Public Men.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At 2 P. M. the principal Ambassadors held a reception at their hotel lasting one hour. Their parlors were handsomely decorated with United States and Japanese flags, evergreens, wreaths and exotic flowers in great profusion. The visitors consisted of members of nearly all the foreign legation, Vice-President COLFAX and Speaker BLAINE, all the Cabinet officers, several distinguished Senators and members, and many leading officials, who were introduced by Mr. MORI, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires here, and the hour devoted to the purpose went pleasantly off on all sides. The Embassy have accepted the invitation of Speaker BLAINE to pay a visit to the House of Representatives, and have named Wednesday at 11 A. M. for that purpose. They will be received on the floor, recess will be called, and the Embassadors introduced to the members.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, this evening, gave a reception to the Japanese Embassadors, namely, IWAKURA, KIDO, OHUBO, ITO and YAMAGUCHI, attended by Chargé d'Affaires MORI and several of their secretaries. Among the invited guests present were all the members of the Cabinet, Speaker BLAINE, Gen. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and a large number of Representatives in Congress, together with many others.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Business in the Senate—Status of the Arms Investigation—Pushing the Appropriation Bills in the House—New-Orleans Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate did almost nothing today. Some time was consumed by the effort of Mr. TRUMBULL to have the Chicago Relief bill taken up. Mr. COLE succeeded in keeping his Appropriation bill in its place, though but little progress was made on it before Mr. RICE moved to go into executive session, which was agreed to.

THE ARKANSAS APPOINTMENTS.

It is said that in the executive session the Arkansas appointments, about which there is a quarrel between the two Senators, RICE and CLAYTON, from that State, was the subject under discussion. Neither Senator has any charge to make against the President, and so there was not interest enough to retain as auditors to the debate even the Senators who would have to vote on the confirmations. No action was reached.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

No action has yet been taken by the Senate in reference to the appointment of the Committee to investigate the arms sale. The debate had so little effect that the interest in the subject is dying out already. The House Committee, however, meets to-morrow and will proceed with the investigation.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

As usual, a flood of bills consumed the morning hour in the House, and the Civil Rights bill did not even gets its head above the surface. Gen. GARFIELD, who pushes appropriation bills under any and all circumstances, cut off the usual legislative verbiage, which is rushed through on Monday under suspension of the rules, by urging the House into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. If the day was duller than usual, it was more profitable than Mondays are apt to be. The Deficiency bill was nearly finished before the Committee rose. The debate gained spice from Mr. COX's attack on the "horse marines." Mr. MYERS, assisted by Messrs. HOAR and BEATTY, succeeded in attaching an appropriation of $15,000 for the publication of the *Patent-office Gazette*, with reduced plates. The opinion was very freely expressed that this *Gazette* will be a valuable substitute for the cumbersome report.

COMMODORE WILKES' REPORT.

The Joint Library Committee met today, but took no action regarding the copyright. Commodore WILKES appeared before the Committee and urged an appropriation to finish the publication of his report, several volumes of which are still in manuscript. The Committee requested him to make an arrangement for publishing the remainder of the report at his expense and sell a certain number of copies to Congress at a certain rate.

THE NEW-ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

The evidence taken by the New-Orleans Investigating Committee has just gone into the hands of the printer. It will make a good-sized volume, and the report will necessarily be delayed for some time yet. There is no ground for the report that there will be three reports, beyond a difference of opinion on minor points between Judge SMITH and Messrs. SCOFIELD and MCCRARY. These points will not necessarily form any part of the report.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

The House bill to provide for the payment of a Chief Medical Purveyor in the Army was passed. Memorials against putting the name of God into the Constitution; in favor of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, was read, and one against an international copyright law.

THE DUTY ON TEAS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a remonstrance of grocers of Michigan against a sudden repeal of the duty on tea and coffee, and asked the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. SHERMAN) to repeat what he said on that subject last week.

Mr. SHERMAN repeated that it was the intention of the Finance Committee that whatever change should be made on the tariff in relation to those articles would not take effect upon the 1st of July.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition setting forth the injurious results of the uncertainty now existing as to the repeal of the duty on teas and coffee, and expressed a hope that the subject would soon be considered by the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN reminded him that it was already set down for Monday, March 11, and said he intended to press it at that time.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking that they may be permitted to purchase the site of the present Post-office in New-York at the price which the Government paid for it, and argued that such a disposition of the property would be equitable, the citizens of New-York having contributed to the purchase of it originally for the Government, and the use of it since having more than covered the interest of the original outlay.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. POMEROY reported a bill to create an additional land district in Nevada, and it was passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain on what terms sites for public buildings can be obtained in Harrisburg, Penn., and Sacramento, Cal. Passed.

An act creating an additional land district in Minnesota, was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site for United States public buildings in Cincinnati, and it was passed.

A GROUP OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported, with amendments the bill providing for the erection of Government buildings at Utica, N. Y., Raleigh, N. C., and Little Rock, Ark., appropriating for the first $200,000, for the others, $100,000 each.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then took up the unfinished business, the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it and take up the Chicago Relief bill. Lost. After some time spent in considering the Appropriation bill, the Senate at 2:35, on motion of Mr. RICE, went into Executive session, and at 4 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of State's bills were introduced and referred among others: For the sale of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital and lands; relative to the retirement of army officers; to permit the importation free of duty of uniforms for the Seventy-ninth Highlanders of New-York, not to exceed 1,000 in number; for fish-breeding establishments; repealing all acts authorizing seizures of books and papers by revenue officers; to regulate and facilitate the payment of duties on imported merchandise; for the restoration of Commander DUPONT to the active list of the navy; appropriating $22,000 for damages by destruction of the Lexington Court-house, North Carolina, while occupied by the Federal forces.

THE STEAM-BOAT LAW.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the Steam-boat law, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

NEVADA COLLEGE LANDS.

On motion of Mr. KENDALL, the Senate bill to continue in force a grant to the State of Nevada for College purposes, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

LIFE SAVING ON BLOCK ISLAND.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition for a life-boat station on Block Island.

SALT.

Mr. DUELL presented a petition of the business men of Chicago against the reduction of duties on foreign salt.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House at 2:20 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. STEVENSON in the Chair. After discussion and without concluding, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

MAINE.

Municipal Elections Yesterday—Republican Success Everywhere—Gain of a Mayor in Lewiston.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—At the charter election today, BENJAMIN KINGSBURY, Jr., was re-elected Mayor, the vote standing KINGSBURY, (Rep.,) 2,602; CLEAVES, (Dem.,) 1,842; MORGAN, (Citizen ticket,) 313; scattering, 12; against, last year, Republican, 2,217; Democrat, 1,[illegible]; scattering, 48. At Saco, EDWARD P. BARKLOW, (Rep.,) was elected Mayor by [illegible] majority. At Bath, JAMES D. ROBINSON, (Rep.,) was re-elected by 57 majority.

LEWISTON, Me., March 4.—Lewiston today elected DAVID COWAN, (Rep.,) for Mayor, by [illegible] majority, over J. P. GILL, (Dem.) Last year GARCELON, (Dem.,) had 58 majority. KNOWLTON, (Rep.,) was elected Municipal Judge. The Board of Aldermen are unanimously Republican. The Common Council stands 18 Republicans, 2 Democrats and one vacancy.

Auburn today elected THOMAS LITTLEFIELD, (Rep.,) Mayor by 187 majority over WOODMAN, (Labor Reform and Dem.) The city government is unanimously Republican, except in one ward, in which there is no choice.

Alexis in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 4.—Col. ZULUETA, of the Volunteers, entertained the Grand Duke ALEXIS and suite, and some Consuls, yesterday, at a luncheon. A ball was given last night by the Aldermen of the city, at which there was a large attendance.

The Grand Duke visited Matanzas today, and was received with enthusiasm. He returns to Havana tomorrow.

Captain-General VALMASEDA goes into the interior in a few days.

Probable Wife Murder in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—About 1 o'clock this morning two men entered a tenement-house, one square distant from the Police headquarters, and found PATRICK MARKHAM lying on the hall floor, drunk and unconscious, with a bottle of whisky in his pocket. They roused MARKHAM, and carried him into his room, where they found the body of his murdered wife on a lounge. She had evidently been beaten to death with a chair. An investigation disclosed the fact that the woman had been dead since Friday last.

Gov. Palmer Not in the Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—A special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the *Democrat*, says that the *State Journal*, in a leading editorial this morning, asserts that Gov. PALMER has refused the overtures made to him by the Gratz Brown Republicans and "passive policy" Democrats to accept a nomination for the Presidency from the Cincinnati Convention; and also states that the Governor is now, and has always been a warm personal friend of President GRANT, and supporter of his Administration, and that he intends to continue so.

The Condition of Officer Tully.

The public will doubtless be glad to learn that Patrolman BERNARD TULLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who, on Sunday, Feb. 25, was so brutally beaten while in the performance of his duty, is now in a fair way of recovery. The physician in attendance at St. Luke's Hospital, where TULLY now lies, expressed last night the strongest hopes of his recovery. The only injury received by the patient is a severe fracture of the frontal bone, which has caused no mental derangement. The physician states that TULLY's appetite is excellent, and his spirits good. He wants for nothing, of course, and is attended daily by his wife. His fellow-officers of the Nineteenth Precinct and the inhabitants of the neighborhood express the liveliest sympathy in his condition, as he has long been a faithful and respected officer. It is expected that within a fortnight TULLY will resume his duties, and this will be a source of congratulation both to himself and the inhabitants of the district. Patrolman LAMBRECHT, who was also severely beaten on the same night, is likewise in a fair way of recovery, though his injuries are of a more serious character.

The Ward Trial at Camden—A Protest from the Jury.

At the conclusion of the third trial of JOSIAH WARD, at Camden, for the murder of JOHN WADDY two years ago, Judge WOODHULL charged the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. This charge was not approved by a number of the jurymen, and eleven of the twelve have signed the following card:

To the Citizens of New-Jersey:

We, the jury in the case of JOSIAH WARD, tried for the murder of JOHN WADDY, in Camden County, do most earnestly protest against the invasion of our rights (as citizens and jurors, sworn to try the case by law and evidence) by Judge WOODHULL, who would not willingly allow us to retire to deliberate upon a verdict after weeks of attention to a trial, and even rudely repelled the desire of the jurymen to speak to him concerning the case when they conscientiously deemed deliberation necessary. Is this right? Is it just? Is it not a direct stab to our liberties, and a grand attempt to overturn the right of trial by jury, which we have been taught to think and believe one of our greatest privileges?

Seventh Assembly District German Reform Association—The New Charter.

A meeting of the Seventh Assembly District German Reform Association was held last evening, Dr. SCHILLING presiding. A discussion arose regarding the organization of Senatorial District Associations to secure the election of Reform Aldermen next May, in the event of the charter now before the Legislature passing the Senate and receiving the Governor's signature. After considerable discussion, it was decided to leave the matter to the delegates to the Reform Central Organization. The charter was favorably commented upon, and some of the good results which would spring from it pointed out, especially the abolition of the corrupt Boards of Commissioners and the appointment of honest men to perform the work now done by them.

Personal.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. S. C. LODD, of Saratoga, and JAMES MORGAN, Esq., of Syracuse, are at the Sturtevant House. Judge T. T. BURTIS, of Chicago, and Col. SAMUEL B. PAUL, of Richmond, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. E. W. RICE, of Iowa, and G. H. GIDDINGS, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. C. E. BROWN SEQUARD and son, of Paris, are at the St. James Hotel. Col. F. J. DRUIN, of Havana, and Dr. N. J. MAGRUDER, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel. Judge T. W. BARTLEY, of Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. T. CLARK, M. C., of Texas, and Hon. H. H. HATHORN, of Saratoga Springs, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Gov. R. J. OGLESBY, of Illinois, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Hearing on the Charter not to be had till Wednesday—The Erie Bills—Positions of the Members of the Assembly Railroad Committee.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 4, 1872.

But few members are in town today, and it is doubtful if there would be a quorum at the session of the Assembly this evening. The Senate having adjourned till to-morrow evening, the hearing on the charter will not take place till Wednesday afternoon.

THE ERIE BILL.

The 10½ train from New-York, this morning, brought up a dozen or more Assemblymen, among whom were three members of the Assembly Railroad Committee. This Committee is to have an executive session to-morrow morning, when the final vote will be taken on the Erie Repeal bills. An informal vote was had in the Committee at their last meeting, Friday evening, which indicated that a majority were opposed to the bill last introduced by Mr. O'BRIEN in the Senate, and subsequently by Mr. EASTMAN in the House. This bill, as is generally known, not only repeals the Erie Classification act of 1869, but provides for a new election of directors in such a way as to give a fair expression of the wishes of the bona fide stockholders of the road. Unless it or something similar to it is adopted, the bare repeal of the Classification act would be of little use in ousting the Gould gang from their places. It is said that only four out of the nine members of the Committee were willing on Friday to report this bill. They were Messrs. WHITE (Chairman) of Brooklyn, WHITBECK of New-York, GREENHALGH of Schenectady, and LEWIS of Delhi. The members who opposed reporting the bill were SMYTHE of Owego, (editor of the Owego *Times*,) G. W. L. SMITH of Washington County, CHAMBERS of Buffalo, A. HILL of Green County, and BURNS of Syracuse. Three members of the Committee, namely, SMYTHE, LEWIS and CHAMBERS, live on the line of the Erie Railroad. Mr. SMYTHE has the reputation of being a high-toned and upright man, but he says he was elected on the issue of Erie vs. Erie, and that he cannot vote for the O'Brien bill without offending nine-tenths of his constituents. What influence actuate the other four members who oppose the bill is left to conjecture. But unless there is a change before the final meeting of the Committee to-morrow morning, the O'Brien bill will not be reported. All the members of the Committee, however, are willing to report the bill introduced a week ago by Mr. HUSTED, which simply repeals the Classification act, and in case a majority will not agree to the other, this bill will be reported by the Committee to-morrow morning. It is proper that some explanation should here be made of this bill of HUSTED's, and the reasons for its introduction. Mr. HUSTED informs me that it was introduced as the result of a conference held by the Speaker, Mr. ALVORD, Mr. FOOT and Mr. HUSTED. Its object was simply and solely to get a report of some kind from the Committee. It had become evident to the opponents of the Erie swindle, more than a week ago, that a majority of the Assembly Railroad Committee could not be induced to report the O'Brien bill. It was therefore deemed best, and was so decided in the conference above alluded to, to introduce a simple repeal bill that the Committee would report, and thus get the question before the House in Committee of the Whole. When it shall come up in committee the intention is to offer amendments to it which shall provide for a new election of directors, and thus get a square vote on the Erie question, after a full discussion of its merits. It is believed by those well capable of judging that the bill as thus amended will pass the Assembly by a good majority, notwithstanding GOULD and his army of lobbyists have been raising heaven and earth to prevent such a catastrophe.

Evening Session of the Assembly—Bills for the Harlem Track—Latest Aspect of Erie Classification.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Assembly held a three-hours' session this evening, with about fifty members in attendance. A large number of bills of minor importance were considered in the Committee of the Whole, and several new bills were introduced. Among the latter was one by Mr. WHITBECK, relating to the Harlem Railroad and Fourth-avenue. It provides in substance as follows:

Section 1 requires and directs the Railroad Company to excavate and depress their tracks 12 feet, from Forty-second to One Hundred and Second street, and to arch over and cover the same.

Section 2 provides that the track shall be elevated above One Hundred and Second-street on a foundation or causeway, and not less than 12 feet above the grade of the streets.

Section 3 requires tunnels to be built at each street under the tracks and through the causeway where the streets intersect the Fourth-avenue above One Hundred and Second-street, and of not less a width than that of the one under One Hundred and Tenth-street.

Section 4 requires all work in and about the construction and modification of that way and tracks to be done in a substantial manner, and under the supervision of Commissioners.

Section 5—The cost and expense of the work to be paid for one-half by the Company and one-half by the City. The Company, so far as they shall expend $50,000, shall be repaid $25,000 by the Controller.

Section 6 names Charles Crary, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Alfred W. Craven, John H. Morris, and Geo. W. Glaze commissioners who are to superintend the changes and modifications that are to be made.

Section 7 requires that work shall be commenced by the 1st of June, and that all the work and changes are to be completed within two years from the passage of this act.

Section 8 provides for the payment and the disbursement of the Commission.

Section 9 requires each Commissioner to take an oath before entering on the discharge of his duties that he will faithfully perform his duties.

Section 10 directs the railroad company to regulate the grade, and put in good order the Fourth-avenue as soon as practicable and as directed by the Commissioners.

Section 11 provides for a penalty in case the Company shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act.

Section 12 makes provision for filling vacancies in the Commission if any should occur during the progress of the work.

Section 13 provides that nothing in this act shall be construed as interfering with the powers of the Common Council.

Section 14—The Legislature may at any time amend or repeal this act.

The Railroad Committee will give a hearing on the subject on Thursday.

THE ALLEGED NEW CAPITOL FRAUDS.

The report of the Committee on the charges against the Commission and Superintendent of the Capitol came up in the Assembly, and at the request of Mr. JACOBS was postponed until Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, owing to the thin attendance of members.

CANDIDATES FOR THE FREE COLLEGE.

Col. HAWKINS introduced a bill permitting pupils from private schools in New-York to compete for admission to the Free College.

ERIE.

To-morrow being general order day, the Railroad Committee will not be able to make their report on Erie, except by unanimous consent, which is not likely to be obtained. It is reported that a change is likely to take place in the informal vote of Friday by which the O'Brien bill for the repeal of the Classification act and the ordering of a new election will get five votes and thus insure its favorable report. The Erie lobbyists are expected to return in full force to-morrow. JAY GOULD's attorney, SHEARMAN, arrived to-night by the 6 P. M. train from New-York as the advance guard.

Another Chapter in the Louisiana Complications.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—Mr. VAN NORDEN, President of the Savings Bank, was sentenced today by Judge COOLEY to the Parish prison for ten days, for refusing to produce in Court a certain bank box deposited with him Jan. 19, by M. A. SOUTHWORTH and Senator LEWIS, containing $50,000, and an agreement that Senator LEWIS should sustain PINCHBACK and WARMOTH's Administration, and attend regularly the session of the Legislature each day, the said box to be delivered to LEWIS, March 4, upon complying with certain conditions. VAN NORDEN was immediately pardoned by Gov. WARMOTH, and liberated. During the investigation it transpired that SOUTHWORTH compounded with VAN NORDEN about a month ago and removed the money from the box, and when finally brought into Court this morning it contained nothing but the agreement above referred to. A full statement of the case will probably be sent to the Congressional Investigating Committee.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A large cotton-mill is to be speedily erected in Richmond, Va.

The Boston *Globe*, a new daily paper, appeared yesterday.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., was reported in St. Louis on Saturday morning last.

The contract system in the Ohio prisons excites the ire of the trades unions.

The Union Pacific Railroad is still blockaded between Cheyenne and Rawlins.

The shoe factory of E. S. SOUTHWICK, in Charlton, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $18,000.

The Mississippi River at Fort Madison, Iowa, opened on Sunday, and navigation is resumed.

Mr. ABRAM B. HALL, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Geneva, N. Y., died there yesterday afternoon.

JOSEPHUS BALDWIN, the first Mayor of Nashua, N. H., under the city charter, died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years.

General LADMIRAULT will not resign the Governorship of Paris, although the *Rappel* has been allowed to reappear.

New-Orleans now has four political parties—the Grant Republicans, the Warmoth Party, the Democrats, and the People's Party.

The Black Hill Exploring and Mining Association, with a capital of $100,000, was organized in Sioux City, Iowa, on Saturday last.

JOHN BUCKMAN shot WILLIAM SUBLETTE fatally in a drunken affray at Red Bluff, California, on Sunday.

Hon. WILLIAM SHEETS, an old resident and prominent citizen of Indianapolis, died yesterday.

The British expedition against the Looshais having accomplished its object, peace will soon be proclaimed.

Père HYACINTHE delivered an address at a Protestant meeting in Rome last night on the diffusion of the Bible.

The New-Orleans Volunteer Fire Department celebrated their thirty-eight anniversary with a procession yesterday.

Judge PRIMM, of the St. Louis Criminal Court, yesterday appeared on the bench in a black gown.

TAD LINCOLN's last words to his mother, as she left his room in a paroxysm of grief, were: "Don't shut the door between us, mother."

The health authorities of Rondout have sued a prominent physician of that place, who neglected to notify them of a case of small-pox coming to his notice.

The people of Wisconsin, at their next general election, are to decide whether they will increase the number of Justices of their Supreme Court from three to five.

DANIEL NASON, formerly Superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and EZRA FORRISTALL, late Superintendent of Health in Boston, died yesterday.

Count VON ARNIM, the German Embassador to France, has been ordered home to give his opinion on the stability of the present Government of France.

The jury in the Tichborne case, in England, say they have heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict, and an adjournment has been taken until Wednesday.

The sixty-fifth annual commencement of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, was held yesterday in Ford's Opera House, Baltimore. Fifty-five graduated.

The steam-ship *Alaska*, which left Panama, Feb. 12, for San Francisco, has not yet been heard from. The steam-ship *China* sails in her place for Panama today.

The *Sclavonic World* of Prague says the Prince of SERVIA is about to marry a Russian princess; and it thereupon predicts the driving of the Turks from Europe.

Missouri papers announce the death of Judge JAMES T. V. THOMPSON, who has thrice been Presidential elector, and sat in every Democratic State Nominating Convention from 1828 to 1861.

Major F. E. HUNT will, on the 15th inst., relieve Lieut.-Col. C. H. FRY as Chief Pay-master in the Department of Missouri; and Col. FRY will relieve Major WOODS as Chief Pay-master of the Military Division of the Pacific.

The large comb factory of the Union Comb Company, at Leominster Centre, Mass., employing nearly 150 hands, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $100,000, and insurance about $55,000.

The Apaches are making numerous attacks on trains in Central Arizona and have run large quantities of stock from the Hassiyampa Valley. Several of the Indians have been killed while on these raids.

FRANK ANDERSON was arrested at Portland, Oregon, on Sunday, for the murder of JAMES QUIGLEY at Sacramento. ANDERSON's friends made an attempt to rescue him from jail, but failed, and the ringleader was arrested.

Mrs. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER, and other women of Hartford, propose to make application to the registrars of elections for registry preparatory to making an attempt to vote at the coming election.

Mrs. A. B. DOWNES, of Hartford, Conn., was arrested yesterday, charged with arson in firing the Sigourney House. She gave bonds in the sum of $3,000 for her appearance at the Police Court on Monday of next week.

Upon receipt of the news of the Chicago fire at Singapore, British India, a subscription was raised, resulting in a contribution of upward of $2,000 in gold. This is probably the most distant contribution to that fund.

Ex-President ROYE, of Liberia, who had escaped from imprisonment, was drowned in the harbor of Monrovia while endeavoring to swim to the steamer just before its departure for Liverpool.

In the Cincinnati Common Pleas Court, yesterday, Judge COX granted a perpetual injunction against redistricting the city into wards by the Commission appointed under the Scott bill by the Supreme Court.

The whole of Stewart's Block, on Rideau-street, Ottawa, was burned on Saturday night. The insurance companies lose as follows: Phenix, $7,000; Hartford, $4,000; Queen, $8,000; Lancashire, $2,000; North British, $3,000; Western, $3,000; Ætna, $2,000.

A meeting was yesterday held at the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, in the interest of the annual National Saengerfest, which will be held there in June next. A liberal subscription has been made to construct an immense building in which to hold the concerts.

It is eleven miles further from Wheeling to Charleston, West Virginia, under Democratic rule than it used to be from Charleston to Wheeling under Republican rule. At least the Democratic members of the Legislature now claim mileage for that additional distance.

A German woman, whose husband died in Indianapolis about a year ago, leaving his property mortgaged to the fullest extent, has managed his business so skillfully that she has released it all, and is now in possession of an income of $2,000.

The funeral of Dr. THOS. R. CROSBY, Professor of Animal and Vegetable Physiology in the New-Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, who died suddenly on Friday morning, took place in the College Church at Hanover, on Sunday.

The New-Jersey M. E. Conference spent the whole afternoon, yesterday, in discussing the resolution offered in the Conference to appropriate $20,000 to the Vineland Seminary. The Conference adjourned without a vote. The morning was occupied with financial reports.

Ex-Senator THAYER, of Nebraska, and O. J. AVERELL, of New-York, Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine the Cairo and Fulton Railroad in Arkansas, passed through St. Louis yesterday en route for Washington. They report favorably on the work so far as done.

Judge ERSKINE, of the United States Court, has discharged a man recently arrested in Georgia for selling, without a license, a stove made in Kentucky. He held that the section of the code of Georgia which discriminates against citizens of other States in favor of citizens of Georgia is unconstitutional and invalid.

Mr. A. B. CAPRON has collected in Chicago for shipment to Japan, for the experimental farm at Yesso, a number of trotting stallions, carriage horses, brood mares, farm horses, cows, bulls, hogs, and sheep, all of the highest breeding, and a lot of agricultural implements and machinery.

California produced 5,000,000 gallons of wine and 200,000 gallons of brandy in 1871. The total area in vineyard is about 40,000 acres, and the gross yield to the vineyardists is estimated at $2,700,000. The price of the wine and brandy to consumers out of the State is three times as much as the vineyardists receive.

ANDREW J. JONES, late President of the Western Railroad, charged with fraudulent use of the bonds of the company, and tried before the Superior Court of Moore County, Del., last week, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000 with one year imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He takes an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States has ordered that no motion requiring argument shall be heard on the 8th inst. until the return of the Secretary of the Treasury to the writ of alternative mandamus is argued, and at the close of business on that day the Court will adjourn until Monday, the 18th inst.

At a meeting of the citizens of Binghamton, called by the Common Council on Saturday night, it was resolved that the Erie Classification act ought not to be repealed, and that all action to the union of the two great trunk lines of the State under one management ought to be resisted.

Representatives in behalf of twenty-eight woolen manufacturing corporations and individuals, of New-England and New-York, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means praying for a reduction of duty on all manufactured woolen goods to thirty per cent. ad valorem, and the removal of all duties upon wool.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Jayne Building on Chestnut-Street Afire—No Hope of Saving the Block.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Dr. JAYNE's granite building on Chestnut-street, below Third-street, was discovered to be on fire in the rear fronting on Carter-street, shortly after 9 o'clock, and the flames soon spread from the third to the eighth story. The immense height of the building renders the steam fire-engines almost useless in reaching the upper stories, and the building will probably be destroyed. It is just below the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. If the side wall of JAYNE's block fall, the fire may spread to the telegraph building.

LATER.—The fire continues to burn in the rear portion of the building, but has not yet extended to the Chestnut-street front. The fire commenced in the third story, and the private watchman is unable to account for its origin. The building belonged to the estate of the late Dr. JAYNE. The loss is probably covered by insurance. There is a stationary steam fire-engine located in the building, and reservoirs of water on the roof, which were used with effect in checking the spread of the fire to the Chestnut-street front of the building. The fire, however, gradually crept along the roof, and smoke ascending from the cupola on the Chestnut-street front showed that the fire was progressing through its entire length. Up to 11 o'clock the Chestnut-street front was still unharmed.

STILL LATER—11½ P. M.—The flames are now belching out of the sixth-story windows on Chestnut-street, and the prospect of saving the splendid block from total destruction is almost hopeless. The stories above, however, show no signs of fire. The fire on the sixth floor has been extinguished, and the Chestnut-street front is now entirely dark. The hopes of the spectators are reviving. SHANNON's tea-store on the first floor, adjoining JAYNE's drug-store, is deluged with water, and a large stock of tea and coffee ruined. The firemen are making use of the section of JAYNE's building, on the south side of Carter-street, of the same height with the main block, and from every window of the upper stories streams of water are pouring on the flames. This course was rendered necessary as it was dangerous to occupy positions below on Carter-street, on account of the fire splintering off fragments from the granite front. The fire is slowly creeping along toward Chestnut-street, but, though it has been progressing for three hours, the Chestnut-street front is still dark. The upper portion of the Carter-street front fell with a tremendous crash a few minutes ago, but the side walls still remain as firm as ever, and if they continue so the Bank of Commerce and various brokers' offices on Chestnut-street will probably escape with the exception of damage from water.

The Fire Still Gaining.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The fire has reached the eighth story on Chestnut-street, and the flames have spread to the circular window at the corner of the building. A steady stream of water directed to this spot from the adjoining roof into a side-window checked the progress of the fire there, but soon it extended to the cupola, which the water could not reach, and it was soon in a blaze, presenting a magnificent spectacle from its elevation of about one hundred and twenty feet above the pavement. The cupola was constructed of wood and covered with tin.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 4—1 A.M.—The area of low barometer which on Sunday night was over Lake Huron, has moved south-eastwardly over, and is now beyond the New-England States, followed by rising barometer from the upper lake regions south-eastward and eastward to the Atlantic coast, with clear and clearing weather. Brisk and high north-westerly winds have extended from the lower Lakes to the East and middle Atlantic coasts, and falling temperature from the upper Lakes to the latter. Southerly winds over the Western Gulf States to westerly over the South Atlantic States, where clear weather and rising temperature have prevailed. The barometer has continued falling on the Pacific coast, and is quite low, with rain at San Francisco.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising from the upper lakes south-eastward and eastward to the Atlantic, with north-westerly winds; clear weather very generally and falling temperature during to-night and on Tuesday; the winds on the middle and east Atlantic coasts increase to very brisk and high during the night, but diminish somewhat on Tuesday; the barometer fall on Tuesday throughout, and west of the Mississippi Valley, with southerly to easterly winds, and increasing cloudiness. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coasts to-night, except the very brisk and high north-westerly winds from Cape Hatteras to Maine. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, New-York and New-London.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Snow has been reported from Buffalo, Burlington, Cleveland, Detroit, Oswego, Pittsburg, Portland, Rochester, Toledo and Toronto; sleet from New-London, and rain from Knoxville and Portland, Oregon. Light snow fell in this city between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning, and there was a very light fall of snow shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. The temperature at St. Paul's this morning was at zero, 10° below at Duluth, 7° below at Escanaba, and at Marquette 11° below, having fallen 22° in twenty-four hours. The barometer upon the summit of Mount Washington this evening was 29.28; the temperature 2° above zero; the relative humidity 87 per cent., and a light snow was falling, accompanied by a south-easterly gale. The barometer in this city has risen very rapidly since 5 o'clock; the thermometer fallen 21° in the last three hours; and the wind from the north-west is blowing 30 miles an hour.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The sudden cold snap yesterday morning was raw and chilly. It became suddenly cold after 4 P. M. Snow fell generally from 8½ A. M. to 12½ P. M. A fierce snow squall prevailed from 5½ P. M. to 7½ P. M. Snow depth, three-quarters of an inch. The following were the changes of the mercury: At 8 A. M., 30°; 11 A. M., 40°; 2 P. M., 44°; 9 P. M., 18°. Barometer—30.01, 29.93, 29.82, 29.94. Corresponding date last year, thermometer, 39°, 43°, 46°, 40°.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, March 4.—In the House the following bills were introduced: To repeal the supplements of April 6, 1871, and of March 21, 1871, to the charter of Jersey City. To incorporate the village of Orange, in Essex County, with a President and six trustees. The bill for a narrow-guage railroad from Philadelphia to New-York was read and laid over until to-morrow afternoon. In the Senate bills were introduced: To appropriate $1,500 for the statues of Gen. KEARNEY and Commodore STOCKTON. To appoint Commissioners to supply Hudson County with pure and wholesome water. To provide for an extra Judge in Camden to be a Counselor at Law. To amend the act to confirm the agreement between the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia, which was so amended that the powers of the State shall not be affected as to its right to take the books, or any other right she has in the original Charters.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

About 10 o'clock last evening, a man, supposed to be JOHN AHERN, of No. 147 West Houston-street, from papers found on his person, was instantly killed while walking on the Hudson River Railway track, near One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, by the down Yonkers train.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner VAN NORT, of the Department of Public Works, yesterday discharged two water policemen, at a salary of $1,000 each per annum, and fifteen cleaners and laborers, at a salary of $2 each per day, because he deemed their services unnecessary.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Distributing the American Case to Members of Parliament.

The Emperor William on Our Side of the San Juan Question.

Strike of Ten Thousand Flax-Spinners in Leeds.

Defense of the Internationals in the French Assembly.

A Ten Years' Protectorate by Brazil Over Paraguay.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Copies of the American Case to be Distributed in Parliament—The San Juan Boundary.

LONDON, March 4.—Copies of the American case in full, as submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration, will be distributed in both Houses of Parliament on Saturday.

The *Times'* special dispatch from Berlin says it is thought in that city that the decision of His Majesty, the Emperor WILLIAM, the arbitrator in the San Juan boundary dispute between the English and American Governments, will be adverse to England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Strike in the Leeds Flax-Mills—Ten Thousand Persons Idle.

LONDON, March 4.—The operatives in the flax-mills of Leeds have struck for the reduction of their time of labor to nine hours per day. They are conducting themselves in an orderly manner, and no trouble is apprehended. The number of persons on strike is estimated at between 10,000 and 11,000.

FRANCE.

The Dissatisfaction with M. Pouyer-Quertier—Internationals No Worse than Religious Societies—Working Men's Clubs Increasing.

PARIS, March 4.—The dissatisfaction in the Cabinet over the conduct of M. POUYER-QUERTIER, Minister of Finance, in testifying at Rouen in favor of M. LA MOTTE, Ex-Prefect of the Department of the Eure, who is charged with embezzling funds contributed for the relief of French sufferers, continues. M. POUYER-QUERTIER is to have an interview today on the subject with his Excellency President THIERS. M. LA MOTTE was acquitted today. Minister POUYER-QUERTIER has not yet resigned, and the Cabinet is still deliberating. In the Assembly, today, there was a stormy debate on the bill imposing penalties on members of the International Society. Deputy TOLAIN made a long speech in defense of the society, which, he said, in placing the principles of solidarity above country, only imitated religious associations in all parts of the world. President THIERS today, in reply to a deputation of Englishmen, stated that the present passport system was only temporary, and promised encouragement for the tunnel project. The Prefect of the Department of the Rhône asks for military reinforcements for the maintenance of order, which, he says, is menaced by the rapid increase of workmen's clubs and illegal secret societies.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

A Protectorate for Ten Years Over the Republic.

LONDON, March 4.—It is reported that a treaty has been concluded between Brazil and Paraguay, by the terms of which the former continues to exercise a protectorate over Paraguay for ten years, and the latter undertakes to pay the expenses of the protectorate and cedes certain territory to Brazil.

THE COAL MINES.

Killed and Maimed Miners—Record of the Casualties of one Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 4.—Scarcely a day passes without the maiming for life or instantly killing some poor miner or laborer in the mines. Accidents occur so frequently that when an announcement is made of a death in the mines it creates but little sympathy. JAMES RODGERS, a miner, was instantly killed this afternoon, in No. 1 Drift of the Meadow Brook Colliery, by a fall of top coal in No. 2 drift of the same colliery. WM. MULDOON was seriously injured by being crushed between a car and the coal in the main gangway. JACOB BELZER, a German laborer employed in Briggs' Shaft, met with a shocking accident. Contrary to the orders given him a few moments previous by the miner, he was edging his way past a car, when a large piece of top coal fell on his head, bringing the chin in contact with the top of the car, knocking out every tooth in his head, and crushing his lower jaw-bone to such an extent that he will be disfigured for life. E. R. W.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

Meeting of the Commissioners in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Centennial Commissioners assembled this morning at the Continental, and at noon were escorted to Independence Hall by Committees of the Councils and representatives of the Commercial Exchange, the Franklin Institute, the Board of Trade and the Horticultural Society. Mayor STOKLEY was introduced to the Commissioners by JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, and made an address of welcome, which was responded to by ex-Gov. JOSEPH F. HAWLEY, of Connecticut. In concluding he said:

"The Commissioners will diligently observe the purpose for which they were appointed, in accordance with the act of Congress, and strive with indefatigable zeal to win for the celebration the favor and support of the people of all the Union. The occasion will have a special value, and, we hope, a blessed influence within our own boundaries. And the Commissioners will address themselves in fraternal spirit to the people of all other nations, that this may be the best exposition yet seen of the men and the works of all the world."

Gov. GEARY, being unable to be present on account of sickness, wrote a letter, in which he says:

"We, as Pennsylvanians, fully appreciate the vast responsibility resting upon us, as well as the herculean duties involved in prosecuting and perfecting the great national object which is about to be undertaken; and while we are willing not only to pledge and give our best energies in its prosecution, we, at the same time, earnestly request the co-operation of the people of all the States and Territories of the Union to make our first National Centennial the greatest and grandest event of the age."

After the official welcome to the Centennial Commissioners in the Hall of Independence, they were conducted to the Common Council Chamber, which, by a resolution, had been devoted to the sitting of the Commission. The members of the Council then retired. The Commissioners were called to order by DAVID ATWOOD, editor of the *State Journal*, Madison, Wis., previously selected as temporary Chairman. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. HUTTER. The Committees were then appointed to receive the credentials of the Commissioners, to nominate permanent officers and prepare by-laws and regulations. The Commission then adjourned until to-morrow. The Commissioners, this evening, attended the lecture of DANIEL DOUGHERTY—"On the Stage"—at the Academy. The Commissioners are to visit the Park and inspect the site proposed for the erection of the building for the National Exhibition of 1876, and will also partake of a banquet at the Academy of Music. Twenty-six States and Territories in all were represented at the meeting today. Several delegates from other States are expected by the night and morning trains.

HARBOR ABUSES.

Investigation Yesterday Before the Legislative Subcommittee on Commerce.

Protests of Merchants Against the Pilot Law—Corruption and Extortion of Harbor-Masters—The Towage Swindle Exposed.

The Legislative Subcommittee on Commerce and Navigation, consisting of Hon. DAVID W. JUDD, Chairman, and Messrs. GEO. BENNETT and CAMPBELL, met in the rooms of the Ship-owners' Association yesterday, to investigate the actions of the Pilot Commissioners and the Harbor-masters. Mr. JUDD stated that the Committee had no specific charges to investigate, and that it was rather an inquiry on which to base legislation.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MAGINN.

The first witness called was JOHN MAGINN, pilot, who said that he considered he had been the subject of persecution from the Pilot Commissioners. His specific complaint was that he had been licensed by the State before the Act of 1853, under which the Pilot Commissioners came into existence. They ordered him to take out a new license, which he refused to do, and to send out his boat for certain services, which he refused to do also. He was suspended, and after some litigation consented to take out a license under the Commissioners. In 1860, a by-law was made by these Commissioners, that no pilot should take out a vessel which he had not brought in. This Mr. MAGINN considered unjust, and refused to comply, for which he was again suspended, and his license taken from him; he continued his avocation in despite of this, and suit was brought against him, which resulted in his yielding to pressure, and paying fines and penalties to the amount of $900; upon this he obtained his license; Mr. MAGINN made some further complaints, and said that from [illegible] he had been prevented from exercising his profession generally as a pilot; he had, however, a license from the United States to pilot steam-boats, and he had been obliged to restrict himself to this; witness said there were 128 pilots in New-York; he did not consider a Board of Pilot Commissioners necessary, and he thought they were generally tyrannical, and he knew licenses had been granted through favoritism.

By Mr. COOK—Have you ever been fined for doing your duty under your license, and action threatened against merchants for employing you? A.—Yes, on many occasions.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BELLOWS.

Mr. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President of the Pacific Steam-ship Line, testified that he complained of the Pilot Commissioners for fining the Company for using pilots in infraction of the twenty-eighth by-law.

CHAIRMAN—What becomes of the money gained from these fines? A.—I believe it goes into the treasury of the Commissioners.

Q.—Is your Company damaged in any way by this by-law? A.—Certainly it is; one of our vessels coming from Copenhagen was hailed by a pilot off St. Johns, Newfoundland, but the Captain declined to take any pilot until he got to pilot ground.

TESTIMONY OF MR. E. HINKEN.

Mr. EDWARD HINKEN, ship-owner and broker, said: I complain of the interference of the Pilot Commissioners in my private business; I claim the right to select the pilot I wish to employ.

CHAIRMAN—What do you consider is the feeling among the pilots on this question? A.—The [illegible] pilots are in favor of [illegible] the twenty-eighth by-law [illegible] the most efficient men, [illegible] placed on a level. As the thing works now, the pilots don't care to please the merchants, [illegible] their employment from the Commissioners.

By Pilot HARRISON—Are the men who say they suffer by the twenty-eighth by-law pilots who go to sea and cruise at a distance, or who cruise around the corners of streets and the ends of piers? A.—They are men who cruise at a distance.

TESTIMONY OF PILOT SEGUINE.

The next witness was Pilot DENNIS SEGUINE, who said that a change in the law would be satisfactory to only a minority of the merchants.

By the CHAIRMAN—Don't you consider Mr. MAGINN a competent pilot? A.—Yes; in every respect.

Q.—If Mr. HINKEN were to employ him would he not have to pay another man, according to the twenty-eighth section? A.—That is according to the law.

Q.—Well, that's the point we are considering; is the law a right one? A.—Why, it must always be right to obey the law.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—But you think that, if the law bears hard upon individual cases, still it is better for pilots generally? A.—Of course; a class of men would spring up who would hover about the bay and take vessels to sea in fine weather, because they would be favorites of merchants, whereas I and men like me go far to sea in bad weather and bring vessels in at great trouble and danger.

By Mr. BRETT—What percentage do you pay to the Pilot Commissioners? A.—Two and a half per cent.

Q.—Are you satisfied to pay that? A.—Certainly, I am.

By the CHAIRMAN—What becomes of that money? A.—It pays the expenses of the office, and is used also for benevolent purposes.

TESTIMONY OF MR. C. HUNTER.

Mr. CLINTON HUNTER, a shipping agent, testified that he objected to the action of the Commissioners in selecting pilots to take vessels to sea. A year ago the pilot knocked their ship, *Orcas*, on the bar, and damaged her to the amount of $12,000. He made a complaint to the Commissioners, and they held a meeting and decided that the pilot was not to blame, notifying them to that effect.

Q.—Do you consider there is any necessity for a Board of Pilot Commissioners? A.—I don't.

By Mr. BENNETT—You consider that this twenty-eighth law is an infraction of our constitutional rights? A.—I do.

By the CHAIRMAN—Have you any redress against a pilot who loses one of your vessels? A.—Not the slightest.

By Pilot HARRISON—Do not the ships of which you are the owner, refuse to pay off-shore pilotage? A.—Not lately.

Q.—Do you pay any bonus to the Harbor-Masters? A.—No; but we pay for berths; we give a gratuity to the stevedores, and we pay something extra for stowage.

Q.—Do not these bonuses and stowage extras act inimically to the interests of the port? A.—I am sure of it; I had to load a vessel for Rotterdam, and I sent her to Baltimore, loaded her there, and saved a thousand dollars by the transaction.

By a gentleman present—Did you pay any gratuity other than the rent of your pier to anybody? A.—I have paid sums to Mr. CULVER, the stevedore of Pier No. 4, North River.

By Mr. HINKEN—You hire the wharf from a private lessee, do you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And besides that you pay Harbor-Master's fees, and these under the table gratuitous? A.—Exactly.

Q.—How much did you pay the stevedore? A.—About [illegible] each time.

TESTIMONY OF MR. A. HENRY.

The next witness was Mr. ARCHIBALD HENRY, ship agent and owner, who complained of off-shore pilotage, which he considered something which the merchant ought not to be obliged to pay. He was also of opinion that the twenty-eighth by-law ought to be abolished. He did not think that Mr. SEGUINE had any foundation for his statements. He knew that the present system operated disastrously for the Port of New-York, and he had received letters from every quarter, from ship-owners, begging him to keep their vessels away from New-York.

By the CHAIRMAN—Have you any complaints against the Harbor-Masters? A.—Yes; we've been at them all Winter; we object to paying the stevedores for berths which we've hired from the Wharfinger; we have had cases where the Harbor-Master has ordered a vessel away from a berth, when it was vacant; I then went to another Harbor-Master, who said I could have one for $75; I agreed to pay that; the vessel, *Tarryburn* was her name, was then at Pier No. 6; she was towed to Pier No. 8, and a bill for towage of [illegible] was sent to me, which I refused to pay; I have never been able to trace the manner in which the money came into the Harbor-Master's hands; but I consider that he received all but ten per cent. of these towage bills.

By Mr. BENNETT—How long has this towage evil existed? A.—It has always been so.

TESTIMONY OF MR. J. E. MILLER.

The next witness was JOHN EARNEST MILLER, a ship-broker, who objected generally to the law that registered vessels should be compelled to take a pilot. He also objected to off-shore pilotage.

To Mr. BENNETT—We pay it in the way of towage; we give from $15 to $60 in excess of what should be the charge for towage; we have paid $40 for towing a brig from one side of Pier No. 10 to the other; then after that vessel was discharged we paid $15 more for the privilege of taking in 800 barrels of cargo; for towing the same vessel to Williamsburg we then paid [illegible] to the same propeller; for the brig *Tenerife* we paid $30 to bring her from Brooklyn to Pier No. 3 in the East River; the fair rate would have been $10.

Q.—What would have happened if you had not paid? A.—We should not have got a berth.

Q.—How much are you paying over what is right? A.—Above 200 per cent.

Q.—How long has this been the rule? A.—For the last eighteen years.

Q.—Are they, the present officials, men with any special capacity for their positions? A.—No, they are politicians; the dissatisfied [illegible] would be very much better.

By a gentleman present—Have you, as a ship-owner, ever recommend ship-owners to avoid New-York? A.—I have, especially in the Summer season.

Q.—It is your opinion that commerce would be benefited by taking away the privileged character of the pilots? A.—It certainly is.

By Pilot HARRISON—Don't you think that the owners of the cargoes and the passengers on board are also interested in the welfare of shipping generally? A.—Most surely; but I think, as an owner, I ought to be allowed to manage my own property.

TESTIMONY OF MR. F. E. WALSH.

The next witness was FRANK E. WALSH, ship-broker, who confirmed the previous statements. He strongly objected to the twenty-eighth by-law; captains in their employ had been previously insulted by pilots, and had been obliged to take them out again.

By Mr. BENNETT—Do you know anything about the charges of Harbor-Masters? A.—We were obliged to pay $100 for the privilege of berthing the bark *Mary A. Way* in Pier No. 13; we paid it in the shape of towing the vessel from the sectional dock to the pier; the person to whom we pay the money is Capt. PARKER, the supposed owner of the propellers, but we have no doubt that he is the agent for Mr. REICH, who is Harbor-Master of the Fifth District; to Mr. HART, who is Harbor-Master of another district, we have never paid a single cent, nor been asked to pay, and he has always given us berths, whereas Mr. REICH would not give us any berth at all.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. JONES.

Capt. JONES then took the stand. He testified: I have been Captain of the Port for the last two years; the position is semi-judicial, and gives the power of supervision over the Harbor-Masters; I received last year $4,000, which came from regular fees.

By Mr. BENNETT—Did you not, when you entered upon your office, know that there was a system of bonuses going on? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you instruct your subordinates that this system was illegal? A.—I did not; I considered it none of my business, because the statutes make it a misdemeanor.

Q.—Did you know of any system of extravagant towage charges? A.—From twelve to fifteen such complaints have come before me; one lately has been investigated by me concerning Capt. HART.

Q.—Has not sufficient evidence come before you to convince you that there was a system of illegal charges carried on by the Harbor-Masters? A.—Yes; but I had no power to call witnesses, and no documents have ever come before me, and no evidence in such a shape that I could do anything with it.

Q.—Have you ever received any presents from the Harbor-Masters? A.—I was presented with a ring about a year ago.

Q.—Have you ever received anything from Dr. CARNOCHAN? I had a cigar from him occasionally, that was all.

Q.—Have you not read charges in the TIMES and other papers that you shared with him his illegal fees? A.—I have, but they were untrue.

Q.—Did the statements concerning the towage charges surprise you? A.—I had a suspicion that there was such a system, but I did not know the facts.

By the Chairman—Can you suggest any legislation by which these evils could be remedied? A.—I think all the appointments should be in the hands of the Governor who should have power to dismiss for cause and only for cause.

By Mr. BENNETT—Did you never hear that it was customary [illegible] the Captain of the Port and the Health Officer to divide the spoils? A.—I never did.

TESTIMONY OF W. E. PARKER.

Mr. WARD E. PARKER testified that he was a tug-owner, and that he had some knowledge of the workings of the Harbor-Masters.

By Mr. HINKEN—Will you state for what service that you performed to the bark *George Peabody* you charged a sum of $80? A.—I cannot say that I remember anything about the bark *George Peabody*.

Mr. HINKEN—Mr. Chairman, we paid $80 for towing the bark *George Peabody*, on Aug. 6, to her berth; now I want this witness to say what service he rendered?

Witness replied: I have no doubt that I did so; I recognize my indorsement to this check, and I presume it was in accordance with an agreement previously made.

Mr. HINKEN resumed: On the 2d of September we paid this man, Mr. PARKER, $50 for the privilege of permitting that vessel to remain at her berth at all.

Witness—I don't remember it, but I presume it was for moving the vessel once in some way.

By Mr. HINKEN—Was not the money paid to you? A.—Yes, it was.

By Mr. BENNETT—How many boats do you own? A.—Only one.

Q.—How much does it earn? A.—From $60 to $100 a day, and the expenses are from $40 to $60.

Q.—Do you think it a fair charge to demand $40 from Williamsburg to Pier No. 11? A.—In Winter, when there was plenty of ice, I should think it fair.

Q.—But in October, when there was no ice? A.—It would depend upon the services I rendered; if I had to see the Harbor-Master and [illegible]

Q.—Don't you pay some of this money over to anybody else? A.—Never; not a dollar of it.

Q.—Do you deny the statements made here by merchants, that the owners of propellers defended their charges by saying that they had to share with the Harbor-Masters? A.—I deny that I ever said so.

By the CHAIRMAN—We would like to see your cash-book, Mr. PARKER. A.—I do not keep a cash-book.

Mr. HINKEN—What did you do with that $80 that we paid you for permitting us to retain the *Peabody* at her berth? A.—I received the money and put it in the bank.

Mr. HINKEN—Did we not pay you $130 to tow the *Tyro* to the end of the dock, Pier No. 9, and a few days afterward $60 to take her round a mile and a half to the North River? A.—I suppose so—if you have my checks.

Mr. HINKEN—Do you recollect towing the *Manitoba*? A.—Yes, Sir; I do.

Mr. HINKEN—We paid you $75 for towing her from the Wall-street Pier, Brooklyn, to Pier No. 9 East River? A.—I presume that's correct.

By Mr. BENNETT—Don't you consider that an extortionate sum? A.—I presume it was in pursuance of some arrangement.

By the CHAIRMAN—Here's another check for $65, was that for towing and services? A.—I suppose so.

By Mr. HENRY—Don't you recollect making a bargain with me in the presence of the Harbor-Master and Mr. SMILEY, to give the *Tarryburn* a berth for $75? A. No, Sir; I do not remember anything of the sort.

The Chairman here instructed the witness to bring his check-book and some book which would show the earnings of the boat.

Mr. HINKEN again took the stand, but he gave no evidence that had not already been given in his cross examination of Mr. PARKER.

TESTIMONY OF MR. H. HARRISON.

Mr. HENRY HARRISON testified that he had been a sea-going pilot for thirty-three years, and stated in general terms his entire approval of the present state of things, and the twenty-eighth by-law. He simply repeated the arguments adduced by Mr. SEGUINE. He also read a memorial of underwriters indorsing the pilotage system, and deprecating any change, which was signed by eight gentlemen. A vehement discussion took place between him and Messrs. BRETT and COOK on the subject of the off-shore pilotage, in which the pilot was rather worsted. He wound up by expressing a fervid hope that the law would be permitted to stand as it was.

MR. PARKER'S BOOKS.

Mr. PARKER now came forward with his books, and his partner, Mr. JOHN GIBBS, was sworn. He testified that he was a tug-boat owner; he recollected nothing about the ship *George Peabody*, and nothing distinctly about the bark *Tyro*; he recollected the bark *Manitoba* being at Pier No. 9 East River last June, but no circumstances about it; he also remembered the bark *Alpine* being at Pier No. 8.

Mr. HINKEN—We paid you $75 for towing the *Manitoba* from Pierrepont's stores, Brooklyn, to Pier No. 9; don't you remember that? A.—Yes; I do.

Q.—Do you remember the bark *Alpine* being at Pier No. 8? A.—Yes; I do.

By Mr. BENNETT—Have you any share in the *President*? A.—No; only in the *Trojan*.

Mr. HINKEN—On the 18th of August we paid you $65 for towing the *Susan A. Dudley*; why were we charged that sum? A.—I did not know that she was charged that.

By the CHAIRMAN—Would that be an unusual price? A.—It depends upon the circumstances.

Q.—What proportion of this did you share with the Harbor-Master? A.—Not a dollar.

Q.—Nor with any one? A.—Not with any one.

Q.—Why did we pay you five times the sum for towing the *S. A. Dudley* one-quarter the distance that you towed another of our vessels? A.—I don't know anything about it.

By Mr. BENNETT—If you paid that sum, would you consider it a swindle? A.—It would depend upon the bargain I made.

By the CHAIRMAN—Did not you make some arrangement with other firms by which you might secure the bulk of the business from the Harbor-Masters? A.—We did.

Q.—What sum did you pay? A.—I did not pay anything myself.

Q.—How much did the person who paid for you give? A.—Something under a thousand dollars.

Q.—Was this paid all at one time, or by a pro rata arrangement? A.—Part of it was paid down, and the remainder per month.

Q.—Who made this arrangement? A.—Mr. PARKER did.

Q.—When did you change this system? A.—In December.

Q.—Was this a written agreement? A.—Only verbal.

Mr. HINKEN resumed his questions about the *George Peabody*, and Mr. GIBBS suddenly remembered all about her, but he could not tell what became of the $75 given for services, or explain what the services were.

MR. PARKER RECALLED.

Mr. PARKER now took the stand again.

Mr. BRETT—What was the nature of the arrangement you made, and with whom did you make it? A.—With a man named WM. CHAPMAN; I agreed to pay two and a half per cent. of the towage receipts; it may have been five per cent.; he introduced me to some parties who introduced me to the Harbor-Master of that district—either Mr. HUSTED or Mr. SMILEY, that had the district at that time; I saw him, and he said I could have the towing; this was in the Spring of 1868; the arrangement went into effect in June, 1868.

Judge BENNETT—Did you ever pay any money [illegible] A.—No; [illegible] the money to a middle-man.

Q.—Was Mr. CHAPMAN in any authority? A.—[illegible]; but he had an acquaintance, and he thought he could introduce me to some one who would [illegible] me favorably to the Harbor-Master.

Q.—Where can Mr. CHAPMAN be found? A.—He is, I believe, a banker in Broad-street.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE HALL.

GEORGE HALL, a stevedore, testified that he loaded vessels wherever he could get them, but mostly on the East River, at Piers Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19.

By Mr. BRETT—Now, Mr. HALL, have you ever paid any money for any privilege to any person? No; I never have.

The next witness, Mr. MACKENZIE, of the French steam-ship line, testified that this Company were very dissatisfied with the present arrangements; the Pilot Commissioners notified them that they were fined for taking Mr. MAGINN's boat on the outward when another had brought them in; they took no notice, and there was a suit brought against them, which was subsequently abandoned; all that they objected to was the obnoxious section 28.

Mr. GUSTAVUS A. BRETT was the next witness. He objected to the legal compulsion on registered vessels to take a pilot; his second objection was against the twenty-eighth by-law, which had become incorporated in the law; the third objection was against off-shore pilotage; stating these things, he had no ground of complaint against the pilots or the Commissioners.

By Capt. JONES—Have you any complaint to make against the Captain of the Port? A.—None whatever; I believe he is a square and honorable man.

Mr. BLUNT, the Pilot Commissioner, was then called, and he testified in respect to the obnoxious clause pretty much in the same words as the pilots SEGUINE and HARRISON. He gave his evidence in a very naive and pleasant way, but stated nothing absolutely new.

By the CHAIRMAN—Are you not aware that many merchants are bitterly opposed to the Twenty-eighth by-law? A.—Well, you know there's opposition to all laws, but I would never give up that special law if I were to die for it.

Q.—Can there be no arrangement by which merchants can hire such pilots as they prefer? A.—No, it must be compulsory. They don't know as well as we do; pilots must be appointed without fear, affection or favor.

By Mr. BENNETT—What is done with the two and a half per cent, collected from the pilots? A.—It goes for office expenses, &c. My salary as Secretary amounts to $2,000 in gold. The Commissioners have no salary.

The investigation was then adjourned, the Chairman stating that, should it be renewed, due notice would be given through the columns of the public Press.

PUBLIC OPINION ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

An Instructive Record.

From the Toledo Blade.

Mr. GREELEY has been a hard worker in politics for many years, but he has never been happy except when belaboring the men he has just helped to elect. He helped to elect HARRISON, but never forgave Gov. SEWARD for not making him the chief dispenser of patronage in the City and State of New-York on the accession of the Whigs to power. The Administration of Gen. TAYLOR fared no better at his hands. After the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President seldom pleased the sage of the *Tribune*. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who never omitted an opportunity to denounce and make odious the party to which GREELEY belonged, was his favorite candidate for high position. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS could win compliments when the leading Republicans were sharply criticised and denounced. The *Tribune* has abounded with excellent and patriotic sentiments, but has been very exacting and severe on those who have done the most to carry them out. To be severe on ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to be superserviceably benevolent and generous to JEFFERSON DAVIS, came very easy to Mr. GREELEY. Strongly siding with Senator FENTON in the war of factions in New-York, he has become intensely indignant that the influence and power of the *Tribune*, or rather of himself, has not been more potent in the dispensation of Federal favors. Hence, he now more than intimates that he is quite ready to calmly consider the attractions which the opposite party may have to offer him.

HOW IS THIS?

Harrisburg (Penn.) Journal.

The *Tribune* is highly incensed with the resolution introduced in the United States Senate the other day, asking for information as to how many applications for office certain Senators had recommended. This, in the opinion of GREELEY, is petty and contemptible, but, in the *Tribune's* opinion, it is all right to hold the President responsible for the acts of the men who were appointed on such recommendation, and to investigate him for their crimes. Such is the high-toned justice of SCHURZ and TRUMBULL.

THE SCHURZ-FENTON FACTION.

Buffalo Express.

At every step these senatorial conspirators have been baffled and mortified. True to his reputation, the President has been ready for them every time. He has been willing to take them further in the work of investigation than they have cared to follow. Investigation is not what they wanted. They would have been glad if the President's friends had resisted investigation. What they wanted was to cast a slur upon GRANT and let the people think there was something rotten in the State which the Administration was trying to cover up. Foiled in their plot so far as the President is concerned, the anti-Grant men try to discredit the President's friends by saying they are but subsidized advocates, whose services have been secured by benefits conferred or expected. That is to say, the President's friends are his friends only because he has bestowed the Federal offices according to their recommendation and advice. Unfortunately for those who put the matter in this light, if their proposition has any weight at all, it is more than balanced by the opposite of it, which naturally goes with it, viz.: that the President's enemies are his enemies only because he has *not* distributed the Federal patronage according to *their* wishes! And, surely the former is the least dishonorable explanation of the two. Better to be governed by gratitude and hope than by disappointment and revenge.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Newark (N. J.) Courier.

We are reliably informed by a news-dealer in this city that the circulation of the New-York *Tribune* is falling off in Newark from eight to ten copies a day on the number which he himself serves personally to subscribers. There are probably forty or fifty news-dealers in town, and if, as it is reasonable to suppose, there is a like ratio in the decrease among them all, it will not be many days before the *Tribune* will cease to come among or disturb anybody in these parts. Indeed, the rapidly falling circulation of the *Tribune* must have been sensibly felt at the publication office, inasmuch, for the first time in years, the paper has been placed "on sale" to the newsdealers, with the privilege of returning all copies not disposed of! We are by no means surprised to learn these facts, for the *Tribune's* course during the past few months has been such as to disgust Republicans; and as for the Democrats, while they may applaud its sentiments, they will be the last persons in the world to extend it any encouragement in the shape of tangible patronage. Meanwhile the NEW-YORK TIMES is as rapidly and surely taking the place in the hearts of the people, so long occupied by the *Tribune* while it remained a decent newspaper.

A VOICE FROM INDIANA.

Terre Haute Express.

If the venerable philosopher of the *Tribune* could hear the inverted blessings he is now receiving from his old-time friends, in these parts, he would begin to suspect that he had lived too long. It is always a misfortune to outlive the respect and confidence of the good and true among one's contemporaries.

BOLTING.

Auburn Daily Advertiser.

HORACE GREELEY bitterly dislikes General GRANT, because, when Senator ROSCOE CONKLING recommended the appointment of certain men to certain offices in New-York, Senator FENTON's wishes were not as much respected as HORACE thought they should be. Mr. GREELEY dislikes President GRANT, moreover, because Senator CONKLING's friends support him. There is a wish on the part of many to renominate and re-elect GRANT President, and the probability of such an event is decidedly strong. Naturally Mr. GREELEY deprecates and opposes such a choice. Nevertheless, he fears this result; and, in view thereof, broadly hints his intention not to abide by the decision of the National Republican Union Convention, the call for which, though one of the Committee, he refuses to sign. In other words, GREELEY is preparing to bolt.

H. G. FOR PRESIDENT—NO, THANK YOU.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

We regret to learn that the soreness of Mr. GREELEY's caput is not improving. He now denounces all national Conventions and caucuses in his *Tribune*, and says they have no binding force. It is stated, also, that he privately says he will not support Gen. GRANT, if nominated. The cause of all this is that the evidences daily accumulate that the people don't want H. G. for President, but, on the contrary, popular feeling runs more and more for GRANT. We don't know that anybody cares much about this singular course of Mr. G., except the *Tribune* Company. What they will do with the old gent during the Presidential campaign is a serious question with them.

The Reorganization of Tammany.

A meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Special Committee recently appointed relative to the status of the existing General Committee. Nearly all of the members of the Special Committee were present, but no formal report was presented. Ex-Sheriff JOHN KELLY made a statement, and speeches were made by Ex-Congressman JOHN W. CHANLER and others. No business of importance was transacted, and the Society adjourned until Saturday evening next, when, it is expected, the Special Committee will make a full report.

[illegible] MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, which left Bremen on Feb. 17 and Southampton on Feb. 20, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those already at hand.

A STRANGE MURDER.

Tragedy in Lambeth—An American the Murderer.

From the London Echo, Feb. 19.

We stated in our various editions on Saturday that an extraordinary murder had been committed early that morning in the Belvedere Road, Lambeth, near Hungerford Bridge. GEORGE MERRETT, a stoker, employed at the Lion Brewery, in the Belvedere Road, was proceeding to his work when he was shot by a man named MINOR, an American. In the course of the day the accused was taken before Mr. [illegible], at the Southwark Police Court, and gave the name of WILLIAM CHESTER MINOR, and was described as an American physician, aged thirty-seven, residing at No. 41 Tenison-street, York Road, Lambeth.

It appeared from the evidence of Police Constable No. 266 L, that a little after 2 o'clock that morning he was on duty in the Belvedere-road when he heard a report of fire-arms. He proceeded in that direction, and saw the prisoner coming on the opposite side of the road. He went over to him and asked him who it was that had fired. He said he had, and asked him who he had fired at. He said, "A man. I should not be such a coward as to shoot a woman." Witness seized hold of him and took the revolver produced from his right hand; it was quite new. He then took him to the station-house, and on the way met other constables, whom he directed to proceed to Tenison-street, while witness proceeded to the station-house. In the station-house a "bowie" knife was found concealed under his coat. The prisoner was very cool and collected, and did not appear the least excited from drink.

BURTON, No. 106 L, said he met last witness taking the prisoner to the station-house, and, from what he said, he and another officer proceeded to Tenison-street, where he found the deceased lying near the wall of the Lion Brewery-store, bleeding from wounds on his throat; another constable came up, and they took the body to St. Thomas' Hospital, where life was found to be extinct.

JOHN CHAPMAN, a laborer employed at the Lion Brewery, identified the body as that of GEORGE MERRETT, who had worked with him on the brewery for seven or eight years; he roused him up to come to his work a little before two that morning; the deceased was about thirty-six years of age; he had a family of seven young children, and his wife is again near her confinement.

RICHARD STEGGLES, No. 6 L, who was on duty at the Tower-street Police Station as acting inspector when the prisoner was brought in, said that when the charge was read to the prisoner he made no reply; he was perfectly cool and collected, and quite sober; the pistol produced was handed to him by Sergt. M'GILLICUDDY; it was full cocked, and all the chambers appeared to have been exploded; witness took possession of it, and at ten that morning handed it to Mr. WOODS, a gunsmith, No. 44 Waterloo-road, who examined it in his presence and detached the chamber, (also produced;) on the prisoner being searched he found the knife, (produced,) which he thought was called "bowie-knife;" it was concealed under the back of his coat; as soon as witness took hold of it the prisoner said, "I don't always carry this knife; it is a surgical instrument;" witness found on him a gold watch and hair-guard, a pair of spectacles and case, keys and ring, a small mirror, two boxes of medicine, a pen-knife, and £6 15s. 9d. in gold and silver. The prisoner was remanded to Horsemonger-lane Jail.

He seemed quite unconcerned, and asked no questions. The Detective Police connected with the Lambeth Division were busily engaged yesterday in trying to discover some facts which might throw a light upon the motive of the accused. It appears that he is a member of the New-York College of Surgeons, and that he is also a man possessed of considerable wealth. On Saturday night Detective Sergt. MULLARD was ordered by his superiors to proceed to the house where he had lived, No. 41 Tenison-street, York-road, Lambeth, and take possession of all papers, documents, &c., that he might find, which he accordingly did. Yesterday all his papers were carefully examined. One of the letters found mentioned that Mr. MINOR was a surgeon, and that he had been a Captain in the United States Army, and that while on active service he had received a sunstroke, which affected his mind to such an extent that he could no longer practice as a medical man. Another letter from a well-known American was addressed to Mr. RUSKIN, and was a letter of introduction. It stated that Mr. MINOR was desirous of visiting England for the purpose of making sketches of its picturesque scenery, and that he was an artist of merit. A third letter stated that Mr. MINOR had been advised by his friends and doctors to travel through Europe in order to recover full possession of his health, which had been injured by the sunstroke. Among the luggage found on Saturday night by the detectives at Mr. MINOR's lodgings, at No. 41 Tenison-street, were several very beautiful sketches of London and the surrounding country, which had been drawn by the prisoner. A great quantity of money and drafts on bankers were also found and carried to the Tower-street Police station. The American Minister has been communicated with, and telegrams have been sent over to the American Police authorities at New-York.

Yesterday the Police received a very great number of communications, one of them being the following: A man named THOMAS PALLINGTON, employed as a watchman at the Lion Brewery Company, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, has a wife in the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, and upon her death he becomes entitled to £1,700, but if he dies that money goes to other persons. Last week it was rumored that Mrs. PALLINGTON was dying, and it is now stated that MINOR called during last week no less than three times at the Lion Brewery to ask if he could see PALLINGTON, and that he also asked at what time PALLINGTON was in the habit of coming to the brewery. It is insinuated that if PALLINGTON died money would come to him. One thing is certain, and that is that he is accurately described as the person who called at the brewery and asked about PALLINGTON. A friend of PALLINGTON last night showed a letter which had been written from New-York, and received in Lambeth on Friday morning, in which these words were used: "These —— Yankees must be put a stop to." That letter, it is believed, referred to the proceedings of a society, and it is said that MINOR saw it.

A statement has been made that MINOR was induced by a young woman to enter a house near Tenison-street, and that he was afterwards robbed, and that it was while he was waiting on Saturday morning to shoot the man who had robbed him, that he mistook MERRETT for him and shot him. That statement the Police did not believe, and some persons are of opinion that when the crime was committed MINOR was attacked by a fit of insanity, superinduced by the sunstroke which he had received during the American war.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

The Return of M. Catacazy—The Relations of the two Countries from a Russian Standpoint.

St. Petersburg, (Feb. 10,) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

M. CATACAZY is well known here as a man of a certain ability, but with principles of a very doubtful character. It must be said, to the honor of the Czar, that he put forward serious objections against CATACAZY's appointment to Washington when it took place. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, however, was not actuated by such delicate feelings, but pushed his favorite forward at all hazards. That is of itself sufficient proof that GORTSCHAKOFF needed an instrument who would not stand at trifles, since the appointment was not only opposed to the feelings of the Emperor, but to those of all sober and candid men here. Still, no one was prepared for the calumniating abuse poured by CATACAZY on the President and Ministers of the United States. The question is naturally asked, why was he not removed from his post at once? One would deem it only natural that any Government would be irritated at the delay in the removal of such a disagreeable case. Surely, if there is any cause of complaint, it is from across the Atlantic only it can come; since, in the opinion of the Russians themselves, the Government here has acted with singular want of tact and discretion. The fact that the President had not returned the visit of the Grand Duke ALEXIS—at least before the departure of CATACAZY—is sufficiently significant of the feeling entertained by the American Government. The Press here has very little to say on the subject, and it is so sore a point with the Government that in all probability but little latitude will be allowed to it in discussing the matter.

The *Moscow Gazette* is very wroth at the strictures of the English Press, and in its number of the 2d inst. it stands to its original assertion, that the affair in which the Russian Ambassador was concerned in Washington possessed nothing of any grave political importance, but was simply the result of personal misunderstanding. Then it continues:

"Considering the mutual friendly relations between Russia and the United States, the publication of the dispatch of Mr. FISH was entirely out of place, after the demand of the American Government had been satisfied and the Ambassador recalled. It thus gave to the dispute an appearance of gravity which it did not in reality possess. The question naturally arises: What necessity was there of raising a scandal? The interests of America certainly did not demand the necessity of a dispute with Russia. Dissension between the two countries could only be desired in an interest opposed to that of America. That appears to us indisputable. We did not say that Mr. FISH acted under the inspiration of English diplomacy; we only asserted—and we repeat it again—that if there was any political calculation in [illegible] it [illegible] should not be [illegible] England. [illegible] shows [illegible] examples how [illegible] consequences of false reckoning or [illegible] situations, have acted in an interest opposed to that of their own country. For [illegible] dissension between Russia and America would be a source of gratification. England has constant reckonings to make with America, and has always a suspicious eye turned toward Russia. From an English political point of view it is certainly more advantageous that the two countries should be isolated, and that the relations between them should be as constrained as possible. This we hope our English friends will not venture to dispute. We, for our part, can tranquilize them that we are in no degree alarmed that at length they are anxious to put an end to the hotly-disputed Alabama question."

Very possibly the Russians are not alarmed; but they would undoubtedly feel much more pleased, in a political point of view, could the settlement be delayed to some future time. There can be no question that the Russian Government maintains a friendly policy with the United States from interests exclusively political. There is nothing in common between the two countries—no community of sentiment, none of political principle; and there are no commercial interests to bind the two nations together. The Russian detests the free-and-easy habits of the American. He does not like him in society; he seldom visits the Great Republic, and when he does he finds the social equality, the free institutions, and generally unceremonious character of the Americans grate in such striking contrast with the aristocratic spirit, the undeveloped political ideas, and the French polish of his education, that he returns long before he can possibly gain a sufficient insight into all around him to appreciate what is worthy of imitation. He comes back with the impression that it is easier to admire the Americans at a distance than at home, and that they are far more genial and prepossessing when seen through the haze of the Atlantic than in the noisy streets of New-York, or the saloons of Washington and Baltimore.

THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

Sixth Day's Proceedings—Evidence of Deputy Controller Storrs—How the Fraudulent Claims Were Audited—Ex-County Auditor Lynes' Testimony.

The trial of Mayor HALL for misdemeanor in office, in neglecting to audit the claims of A. J. GARVEY, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge DALY, in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Messrs. Peckham, Tremaine, Clinton and Sullivan conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Burrill, Stoughton, Shafer, Buckley, Vanderpoel and Smith represented the defendant.

RICHARD A. STORRS, in reply to Mr. PECKHAM testified: I am assistant in the Controller's office and have been engaged there since 1867; I was Deputy Controller from 1864 to September last.

Q.—Have you searched in your office for any papers relating to the Board of Audit of 1870?

Mr. BURRILL objected on the grounds first that it was not in the order of proof as observed in criminal cases, and in the second place that it assumed the existence of a Board of Audit which has not been proven.

Mr. PECKHAM said he wanted to prove its existence by the records, and in that view the Court held it was proper.

Witness: I caused a search to be made, and the paper now in my hand was given to me by Mr. CONNOLLY, who was then Controller; this was last Summer; the handwriting upon it is that of the Mayor; he commenced his term I believe in January, 1870, and has continued in office ever since; I am acquainted with the signatures attached to this paper; they are those of the Mayor, WM. M. TWEED, President of the Board of Works, and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

Mr. BURRILL objected, but was overruled by Judge DALY, who granted an exception, so as to reserve the right to the defense to move to strike out all the evidence on account of its irrelevancy and immateriality.

The following paper was then read:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, 5th May, 1870.

[illegible] by virtue of section 4, chapter 382 of the laws of 1870. On motion of the Mayor, it is "Resolved, that the County Auditor collect from the appropriate Committees of the Board of Supervisors, all bills and liabilities against the County incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and the amounts now due thereon, and that the evidence of the same be the authorization of the same, by the said Board or its appropriate committees, or the certificate of the Clerk or President, and that thereupon the said County Auditor annex the voucher and the appropriate blanks for our signature, and action, as directed by the section aforesaid and recorded."

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
WM. M. TWEED, present President Board of Supervisors.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

Q.—Do you know of any meeting of the Board of Audit under that order?

Objected to on the ground that it had not been proved that the witness had such means of knowledge officially of the meetings of the Board as to enable him to state the fact as evidence to go before the Court.

By the Court—Q.—Have you any general knowledge of any meeting of the Commission referred to on this paper or of the gentlemen composing it? A.—I have no knowledge of it.

By Mr. PECKHAM—Do you know of any record in the Controller's office having any reference whatever to the meetings or business of that Commission? A.—No; a search was made in the office of the Controller by my direction for such record, if any existed, but none was found.

Q.—Was there any account found there of any claims purporting to have been audited by that Board or Commission and paid by the Controller?

Mr. BURRILL objected on the ground that no foundation had yet been laid for its introduction. He contended that no record in the office of the Controller could be binding upon the defendant. The Board of Audit, of which the defendant was a member, was not a component part of, or in any way connected with, the Finance Department of the City Government, or with the Controller, nor had the Controller any such jurisdiction over the Board of Audit, or connection with as would authorize him to bind the members of that Board by any record he might think proper to have drawn up. And any account, or record, or book, kept there or found there, of claims purporting to have been audited by that Board, he submitted would be no evidence whatever against the defendant. In 1870 an account was kept called the County liabilities, which represented the payments made in this class of audit.

Mr. BURRILL objected to the latter part of this answer and it was stricken out.

Q.—Were there any vouchers or claims purporting to have been acted upon by this Commission, and for which warrants had been drawn and paid, in existence in the office of the Controller?

Mr. BURRILL submitted he had no knowledge of the contents of those papers and the question was objectionable.

WITNESS—I know of a package of papers representing the County liabilities which were kept in the County Auditor's office, under the desk on his left hand side going in from the hall.

Q.—What were those vouchers of which you spoke? What do you know about them?

Objected to and excluded.

Q.—Do you know anything that occurred in the Controller's office in reference to these vouchers about the 11th of September? A.—Yes, Sir; they were stolen; they have not been recovered since; I am not able to state the number that were stolen; the Controller was apprised of the occurrence as soon as possible, and I went down there; the pigeon-holes where these vouchers were kept were empty, the lock had been forced, and a portion of the glass was broken; the County Auditor, the Controller, and some other gentlemen connected with the office were present; Mr. LYNES is County Auditor since the death of Mr. WATSON.

Q.—At the time these vouchers were stolen or disappeared was there any public examination going on at the time of the matters in the Controller's office?

Objected to and excluded as irrelevant.

Q.—Were there any papers left there which had any reference to the action of this Commission?

Question objected to and waived.

Q.—Do you know that the vouchers which were stolen had any reference to claims acted upon by the Board of Audit? A.—Those vouchers were stolen.

Q.—Are the vouchers which were stolen the claims of A. J. GARVEY?

Mr. BURRILL objected to this line of examination. The existence and contents of those papers had not yet been shown. Their production in Court, he asserted, would be the most conclusive answer to this indictment. Knowing full well that these papers were beyond their reach and control without any fault of theirs, any general evidence of their contents as now offered was not competent, and their admission was to the detriment of the defendant.

The Court held it was pertinent.

Q.—Prior to this robbery did you know of the existence of those vouchers of claims of A. J. GARVEY? A.—Yes, Sir; subsequently to the robbery I know of none, though I have made a search; I made specific search for these particular papers; I give my statement of what I know from what I have been told by the officers in charge of that bureau.

Cross-examined by Mr. BURRILL—I had no connection of any kind with the Commission I have referred to; the vouchers that were stolen were not in my charge; I never had direct control of them; they were located in the office of Mr. LYNES, County Auditor, and were under his control; I had nothing to do with the Garvey account, except what appears upon the record; I know that was the account to which they were charged, and knew in a general way that they were audited by the Board.

Q.—Did you ever see those vouchers before July, 1871? A.—I think it was about that time I first saw them to note them; it was then I came to know that they were County liabilities.

To Mr. PECKHAM—At that time I took up the package and made a casual examination of the papers; I might have looked at them in a general way; I noted they were expenditures on County account, and that they related to the Commission of Audit; they were accompanied by a certificate of audit from the Commission, bearing each of their signatures; the papers were in part printed and in part written; each claim was done up separately.

Q.—State what is the official form of a voucher and what it consists of? A.—The official mode is that a receipt be attached to every voucher; the voucher is presented by the claimant, examined by the County Auditor and audited, when a warrant is prepared for signatures and presented to the Controller, after which the Mayor's signature is obtained and an entry of the payment is made; it is generally paid by the County Auditor; the signatures to the warrants are those of the Mayor, the Controller and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; the claimant in the first instance presents his bill, either printed or attached to a printed form; it is then given to the County Auditor for audit; he examines it and certifies to its correctness.

Q.—Are you able to distinguish the class of claims that pass through the Board of Audit and other County claims in general that are presented? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—State the routine with respect to the presentation of a claim until its payment where the claim was one of those of the Commission of Audit. A.—The claim or bill is presented; the County Auditor examines it, and the certificates attached signed by the Mayor and Controller; the County Auditor then certifies to its correctness by stamping it.

Q.—Was there any certificate or signature of Mr. Tweed in the course of its going to the Controller's office? Objected to.

A.—I saw his name or initials written across the paper; W. M. T. or W. M. TWEED; after all these papers were determined on, a warrant was prepared and signed by the Controller and Mayor and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; it was then entered in the audit book, and paid to the claimant, who signs a receipt for it.

Q.—Who kept the account of the County liabilities? A.—In 1870 it was kept by Mr. LYNES; the book of audit is a book from day to day, and it is simply a record of vouchers; each account is transferred from the book of audit to where it properly belongs; in the course of business I know that entries of County liabilities were made in that book.

Q.—At the time you noted those vouchers were the Garvey vouchers of the same general form as those you have described? A.—Yes, Sir; these blanks were kept in the office for general use.

To Mr. BURRILL—None of the claims in their passage to or from the Controller's office came through my hands; I made no entries in the audit book; the record of the County liabilities was in the charge of the County book-keeper; they were not in my department, and I had no direct control over them; of my own knowledge I don't know if the entries there made were correct or not; all warrants of every kind are signed by the Mayor and Controller.

Q.—Were the warrants dated at the time they were actually handed to the party receiving them? A.—They were dated when they were entered in the book and not before; the blank warrants were kept in the Controller's office; the blank vouchers, the blank certificates and the County Auditor's stamp were kept there also by him; warrants were generally filled up by the book-keeper under the direction of the Auditor.

Q.—You say the examination you made of the stolen vouchers in 1871 was a casual one? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you identify any of the claims? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—What you have testified to was based upon that casual examination, your knowledge of the routine, and what you presumed should be done? A.—That is all.

To Mr. PECKHAM—I can identify some of the names; I cannot give you the number.

Q.—Give me the names that you noticed? A.—A. J. Garvey, Ingersoll & Co., Ed. S. Miller, Keyser & Co., Bollard and J. A. Smith.

STEPHEN C. LYNES, sworn and examined by Mr. PECKHAM, said: I was recently the County book-keeper in the office of the Controller; I was engaged there from 1863 to 1871; I was appointed County Auditor in May last by the Controller, and remained in that position until September; I knew Mr. WATSON and Mr. WOODWARD, who was assistant clerk in the Board of Supervisors; Mr. JOSEPH B. YOUNG was Chief Clerk; Mr. WOODWARD was clerk until the [illegible] eight or nine years.

Q.—Do you know the routine, business in the Controller's office with respect to claims presented to the Board of Audit, consisting of Messrs. HALL, TWEED and CONNOLLY? A.—I know something about it.

Q.—State what you know? A.—The Auditor would hand me the bill with instructions to attach the blank certificate to it; I would attach the certificate of the Board of Audit to be signed, and the blank order for the County Auditor; I would then hand it to the Auditor, who would return it, with the signatures of the Mayor and the other members of the Board of Audit.

Q.—At the time this bill would be handed you by the County Auditor with these instructions, what would be written upon it purporting to be by TWEED?

Mr. SMITH objected. The defendant was called upon to answer a direct charge presented in this indictment, and that he was prepared to meet. In the opening of this case they had had a history of the entire proceedings of the City of New-York for the last twelve or fifteen years. They had a statement of wrongs which was done at the time when Mayor HALL was a private citizen, and these errors were heralded to the public, when they were here simply to answer a specific charge. The charge was one of not auditing the claim of A. J. GARVEY, and the prosecution should be confined to that issue and not be permitted to show the manner in which business was conducted. The public Press and the prosecution had done everything to prejudice the case against the defendant, and he submitted that the strict letter of the law should be followed.

Judge DALY stated it was his purpose to adhere as strictly as possible to the rules of evidence.

Q.—At the time these bills were presented was TWEED's name on it? Yes, Sir, as Chairman; it was written across the page in his own handwriting, with which I am acquainted.

Judge DALY—Are you speaking as to the general routine of the bills of the Board of Audit? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. TWEED's name was on them as Chairman, under the items; the bills presented to me were made out in blanks; this is the form of the blank as now shown me, and it would then be regularly filled up; the stamp of the County Auditor was put on after he had examined the bill; I identify the blank giving directions to the Controller in reference to his action; this stamp of the County Auditor was put upon it before it was sent to the Commission of Audit; I don't know of my own knowledge what the County Auditor did to them; when they came back to me they would be signed by the Mayor, Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. TWEED; I would then draw a warrant under verbal instructions, tack it to the various other papers, and give them back to the Auditor; it would return to me signed by the Mayor, Controller and Clerk of Supervisors, and I would make an entry of it in the audit-book; the audit-book is a daily journal of the business of the office; the books will show the nature of the entry I made; page 360 of the audit-book, County Bureau, No. 3, is in my handwriting.

Q.—Were all the entries in that page made by you and at the time they purport to have been made? A.—Yes, Sir; and the next page also. (Book marked at present for identification.) After the entry in the audit-book the warrant was ready for delivery; a receipt was taken and the whole thing then was called a voucher, and was placed in a pigeon-hole in a closet underneath the desk.

Q.—Do you know of anything happening to the vouchers so placed in September last? A.—Yes, there was a robbery there; there were various vouchers stolen, and a few were left.

Q.—Were there any claims of Mr. GARVEY left? A.—I think not; if I recollect right there were none left but a few of Mr. KEYSER's.

Q.—How happened it that the Keyser vouchers were not taken? A.—They were taken out for some purpose to be examined, and at the time of the robbery were in another place.

Q.—Were there any vouchers of the Board of Audit left except those of KEYSER? A.—I cannot positively say.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge, were there any? A.—No sir; I looked at the time and only found KEYSER's; I was there all the time of the investigation; there were no papers in reference to these claims left in the pigeon-holes.

Q.—Did you know of any meeting of the Board of Audit? Objected to and discussion on the subject suspended for the present.

WITNESS—The signatures to the warrant now shown me are those of Mayor HALL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. YOUNG and myself; I registered it; when the warrant goes through the Controller's office it goes through the Broadway Bank, the hands of the Chamberlain and back to the Controller again.

Mr. PECKHAM—I offer this warrant in evidence.

Mr. BURRILL objected, but the argument on the matter was adjourned to this morning.

Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

Besides the case of PURCELL, elsewhere reported in detail, a number of other prisoners were tried, the day's calendar being unusually full. The following prisoners were sentenced: CARL HAACK, for grand larceny, two years and six months in State Prison; HUGH DERRIGAN, grand larceny, four years; PATRICK MCQUADE, burglary, two years and six months; LOUIS BURKE, burglary, one year in State Prison; JOHN KRAUS, grand larceny, one year in State Prison. PHILLIP BEIER, for stealing a portion of the wardrobe of GEO. LELAND, of the St. Charles Hotel, was sent to State Prison for five years, and JOHN MCCARTHY and TIMOTHY BURKE were given five years each for highway robbery in the Five Points. WM. NEWPORT, charged with burglary, and FRED. BLENDEL, grand larceny, had their trials adjourned until today and to-morrow.

Rates of Storage for Bonded Warehouses.

The Joint Committee composed of members of the Chamber of Commerce, proprietors of United States bonded warehouses and representatives of the Custom-house, met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. JONATHAN STURGES presided. The object of the meeting was to receive from members of the Chamber any objections they might make to the rates of storage proposed by proprietors of the bonded warehouses. Objections were read and the charges modified so as to nearly conform to the charges proposed by the Chamber. The Committee will meet again this afternoon.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Nos. Part I. and II.—4, [illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Held by Blatchford, J.—18, Ulrichsen vs. Bark Milton; 38, Johnson vs. Schooner J. M. McMillan; 42, Davis vs. Pendergast; 43, Conover vs. Sloop J. P. Evans; [illegible], New-Jersey Lighterage Company vs. Schooner Hero; [illegible], Aumack vs. Schooner Creole; 124, United States vs. Steam-ship Helvetia; 82, Hager vs. Steam-ship Atlantic; 144, Foster vs. Maciel; [illegible], Thomas vs. Steam-tug General McCallum; [illegible], Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 113, Cunningham vs. Sloop Tennessee; 154, Corse vs. Steam-tug T. W. Devoe; 157, Devoe Manufacturing Company vs. Brig Pranquito; 111, Hewlett vs. Bark Antoinette C.; [illegible], Riley vs. Steam-tug Spray; [illegible], Anthracite Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 131, Kileen vs. Schooner Duchess; 29, McGery vs. Steam-tug H. M. Kinne; [illegible], Fuller vs. Steam-tug Wyoming; [illegible], Heroy vs. Ship Monteagle; 61, Neafie vs. Steam-tug J. Z. Wright; [illegible], Kemmelstedt vs. Schooner Delapse; [illegible], Crowell vs. Schooner Margaretta; 156, Waugh vs. Steam-boat Elm City; 13, Commercial Steam-boat Company vs. Steam ferry-boat America; [illegible], Whitney vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; [illegible], Berwin vs. Steam-ship Matanzas.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—719½, Hurry vs. Frank et al.; 882, Kuhne vs. Aaronsheimer et al.; [illegible], Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Company; [illegible], Kehan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1015, Mitchell et al. vs. Reed; [illegible], Cunnington, as executor, vs. Godfrey; 1087, Chase et al. vs. Barr; 1079, Holden vs. Steele; 1251½, Schneider vs. Cohen et al.; 1159, Wilmerding vs. Cohen et al.; [illegible], Perkins vs. Barnard; 1257, Van Santwood vs. Johnson, Jr.; 1097, Simpson et al. vs. Hamilton; 1285, Marshall vs. Fowler et al.; [illegible], Bryant vs. McKinney et al.; 1301, Putnam vs. Duncan; [illegible], O'Donnell vs. Stratton; 1307, Benninghausen vs. Leavitt; 1309, Rhinelander vs. Lowenthal.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—642, Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; [illegible], Hoffman vs. Wagner; 746, Emberson vs. Dean; [illegible], Groetsenger vs. Rosenthal; 68½, (R. C.) The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. The Central-American Transit Company; [illegible], (R. C.) Geipcke et al. vs. Quentell; 34, (R. C.) The Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin; [illegible], (R. C.) Hyde vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; [illegible], (R. C.) Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 236, (R. C.) Barry vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 270½, (R. C.) Jewett et al. vs. Black et al.; 56, The National Bank of Fairhaven vs. The Phoenix Warehousing Company; 96, Berrian vs. Sanford; 176, The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company vs. Frank; [illegible], Fooks vs. Banks; 364, The Quassaic National Bank vs. Waddell; 416, Randall vs. Leary Gas-light Company; 418, Hume vs. Shoon et al.; 594½, Sleeper vs. Prenan et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M., and Calendar called at 12.—[illegible] Bain vs. Brown; call 35, Acton et al. vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible], Thurston vs. Hobenthal; 1557, O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Thiele et al.; 737, Arnheim vs. Holden; 1229, Rosenfeld vs. The Union Railroad Transportation Company; 1301, Levy et al. vs. Howes et al.; 157, Holmes et al. vs. Roberts; 1335, Chamberlain vs. Preston; 1451, Fiske vs. Luling et al.; [illegible], Fitzgerald vs. Cohn; 1329, Borg vs. Barker et al.; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1347, Doloy vs. The Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company; 1379, Machado vs. Pacific Mutual Insurance Company; 1387, Harrison vs. Fels; 1391, Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned to March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same calendar as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1179, Sornenberg vs. Roth; [illegible], Mulford vs. Hitchcock; 1307, Morrison vs. Wellraven; 1308, Kirk vs. Anthony; [illegible], Reynolds vs. Coughlin; 1310, Dennis vs. Scholtz; [illegible], Thurber vs. Mayer; [illegible], Warren vs. Adams; [illegible], Hammond vs. Young; [illegible], Gilbert vs. Gilbert; [illegible], McGuane vs. Martin; [illegible], Building et al. vs. The Montauk Ins. and St. Company; 1321, Rollin vs. Simpson; 1322, Van Beel vs. Packer; 1323, Mount vs. Buckley et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by [illegible]—[illegible] East River Railroad Company; [illegible], Emmerts vs. Donnelly; [illegible], Lara vs. Hosse; [illegible], Warden vs. [illegible]; 8110, Rank vs. Davis; 8111, Hamel vs. Robinson; 8112, Blair vs. Hepburn; 8114, Carrigan vs. Holland; 8115, Kohn vs. Goldsmith; 8117, Warschawsky vs. Locke; 8118, Berger vs. Loebin; 8119, Bradley vs. Werling; [illegible], Jennings vs. Kleman; [illegible], Mittnacht vs. Luther; 8124, Mark vs. McCallen; 8125, Kennedy vs. Roach; [illegible], Goldsmith vs. Cohen; [illegible], Hennessey vs. [illegible]; [illegible], Weston vs. Shook; [illegible], Hegarty vs. Higgins; [illegible], Allen vs. Stigler; [illegible], [illegible] vs. Mack; 8141, McLean vs. [illegible].

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible] vs. Lewis; [illegible], Creary vs. Simpson; [illegible], Connolly vs. Thomson; [illegible], Pike vs. Robbins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. Bernard Kloppen, grand larceny; 2, The People vs. Thomas Lee, rape; 3, The People vs. Dennis Brady and Michael Donovan, robbery; 4, The People vs. George Quinn, robbery; 5, The People vs. Timothy Tierney, felonious assault and battery; 6, The People vs. Thomas Watson, felonious assault and battery; 7, The People vs. Thomas Reilly and James Wren, burglary; 8, The People vs. August Levanoni, burglary; 9, The People vs. John Smith, burglary; 10, The People vs. Charles Smith, burglary; 11, The People vs. Thomas Berrigan, burglary; 12, The People vs. Wm. H. Harrison and Fred. Schmeckpeper, grand larceny; 13, The People vs. Joseph Grobel, grand larceny; 14, The People vs. Radolph Smith, grand larceny; 15, The People vs. John Tully, grand larceny; 16, The People vs. Edward Harrison, alias Martin Cooper, grand larceny; 17, The People vs. Frank Wilkins, grand larceny; 18, The People vs. Robert Lynch, grand larceny; 19, The People vs. Thomas Lake, grand larceny; 20, The People vs. Mary Ann Leonard, alias Mother Roach, grand larceny; 21, The People vs. John [illegible], larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 4.

By Judge Barrett.

Grissler vs. Stuyvesant; injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 4.

By Judge Robinson.

J. Fitzgibbon vs. Fitzgibbon; report of referee confirmed; divorce granted to plaintiff. A formal judgment must be prepared.

Morris vs. Armstrong; party is not liable to imprisonment for non-payment of interlocutory costs. (Act of 1847, ch. 390, sec. 3, 3 R. S., 5th ed., 196, sec. 3.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 4.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Hall vs. Emmons; Crowe vs. Haughton; Dalton vs. Scanlon; Hedges, &c., vs. Egbert R. Middlebrook; orders granted.

By Judge Monell.

Sarah Weselman vs. The Republic Life Insurance Company; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 4.

A CHURCH LITIGANT—SUIT ON A BOND.

James Woods vs. The Church of the Disciples of Christ.—This is an action to recover the cash value of a bond for $1,800. It appeared that in 1860 the Church known as the defendants in this case was organized for the purpose of raising money to erect a church edifice, issued bonds, of which plaintiff took the one in suit. When about removing from the City, plaintiff presented his bond to the trustees for payment, which was refused, and hence the present suit. The defendants contend that it was the understanding when the bonds were issued that the amount would not be claimed in cash, but that the bondholders would retain an interest in the church property to the extent of the bonds held by them, which interest defendants were willing and ready to concede to plaintiff. The defendants also set up a counter claim for pew rent, admitted by the plaintiff. The case is still on trial.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 4.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

WAR BETWEEN KNIGHTS OF THE KNIFE.

Julius Kassinger vs. John J. Walsh.—This is an action for assault and battery, damages being laid at $1,000. Plaintiff is a retail butcher in this City, and for four years has been a customer of the defendant, who is a wholesale butcher in Washington Market, and one of the City fathers. Plaintiff charges that some dispute having arisen between him and the defendant in relation to a balance of account amounting to $40, the latter assaulted him by striking him several times in the face. The defendant proved, by himself and several other parties who saw the assault, that not he, but his partner, Mr. O'BRIEN, had committed it. The jury found a verdict for defendant without leaving their seats.

COURT NOTES.

The regular Term of the civil Courts for March opened yesterday. The Special Term of the Supreme Court, which was to be held by Judge BARNARD, adjourned over until today without transacting any business. Supreme Court, Chambers, was to be held by Judge CARDOZO, but Chief-Justice INGRAHAM occupied his place. Part II. of the Supreme Court, Trial Term, adjourned over until today, owing to no cause being ready for trial.

At the opening of Part I. of the Superior Court, which was to have been held by Judge McCUNN, Chief-Justice BARBOUR appeared on the Bench, and announced that, owing to the illness of Judge McCUNN, the latter's attending physician had advised that he take a two weeks' trip to the South. The Court would, therefore, the General Term being in session, and all the other Judges engaged, have to be adjourned over until the return of Judge McCUNN. He accordingly adjourned the Court for two weeks from yesterday.

Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, in which Judge JOSEPH F. DALY presides, was also adjourned until today, in consequence of the Judge's indisposition.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 4.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, March 4—P. M.

The Gold Room operators started off quite confident of an advance this morning on the announcement that the Treasury sales are suspended for March. The earliest transactions were at 110¼@110⅜ ⅌ cent., but on receipt of the London telegrams advising higher figures for the American Funds in that market, and a general good feeling on the Exchange, the sales of Gold suddenly returned to 110⅛@110⅛@110@110⅛ ⅌ cent. The calculation as to the effect of the suspension of Treasury sales this month was without proper consideration at the outset, for the Treasury may be called upon to disburse as much as $45,000,000 Gold during the month in redemption of the Principal of the 5-20 Bonds called in for payment ($40,000,000) on the 7th and 20th, and on the Half-Yearly Interest (about $5,000,000) on the 10-40 Loan. The Customs receipts of the month at all the ports will be large, but in the aggregate less than half the above disbursements. The Customs demand for Gold for the three business days of the month at New-York is $1,895,000.

The Foreign Exchanges were held firm on 60 days London through the day, and the rates 109¼@109⅜; but the drawers of sight Bills were selling freely at 110@110⅛ ⅌ cent., which rates are supposed relatively cheaper or more desirable as a prompt remittance than 60 days Bills. There was a demand for the Public Funds of 1867 for Europe, which would help the supply of Exchange if the Bonds could be had in sufficient sums without advancing the market. The demand extends to the 1865 Bonds, May and November, but these are also comparatively scarce. The feeling abroad in regard to American Stocks is gradually improving, both in England and on the Continent, and our Public Funds and established Railway Mortgages, such as the various Pacifics, will soon, it is believed, feel the effect of renewed orders. Of fresh Railroad schemes abroad, the advices are not so encouraging.

On the Stock Exchange, besides the increased demand for the Public Funds, there is a rampant *Bull* speculation in the New-York and Western Railroads and Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph, &c., and the transactions, it will be noticed, are enormous in amount in six or eight of the leading speculatives, and nearly all at advancing prices. The prominent exception is Erie Stock, which started at 33¼ and fell back to 32⅞ ⅌ cent. The sales of the Stock were very large, but no one outside the Ring appears to understand the eccentricities of movement. The North-west Common Stock advanced to 78⅝ ⅌ cent.; Union Pacific to 36⅝; Pacific Mail, 63⅞, and Rock Island, 112; and this Afternoon, New-York Central began to sympathize with the general rise, and advanced to 98⅜ ⅌ cent. The easy working of the Money market to-day, owing to the disposition of the Canada Bank Agents and other private Bankers to lend freely, helped the speculation in Stocks, notwithstanding the movement of the Associated Banks, whose report of Saturday was not deemed encouraging.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company presents some interesting statistics of its financial progress, in its twenty-first annual report, given elsewhere in this paper. [illegible]

1868; Bills payable on demand, 110@110¾ ⅌ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 4.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	108⅞	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	111¼	111¼
American Gold	110⅜	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98⅜
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs	93⅞	93⅞
Reading	114⅛	114⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	112
North-west Common	76⅝	78⅝
North-west Preferred	90⅞	91⅝
Pacific Mail	61½	63⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77⅝
St. Paul Common	57⅛	57⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	45⅜
Toledo and Wabash	75⅝	75⅜
Western Telegraph	70	70⅛
Erie	33⅜	32⅞
Union Pacific	35⅞	36⅝
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅞

At the very close of the hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the speculations in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872.

Gold receipts	$646,497 61
Gold payments	370,876 67
Gold balance	73,317,318 15
Currency receipts	402,089 90
Currency payments	771,268 67
Currency balance	3,061,979 24
Customs	634,000 00

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	116	5-20 reg., '67	110⅝
5-20 reg., '62	111	5-20 coup., '67	111⅝
5-20 coup., '62	111¼	5-20 reg., '68	112
Call Bonds, '72	112	5-20 coup., '68	112⅜
5-20 reg., '64	111¼	10-40 reg	107⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111¼	10-40 coup.	107⅞
5-20 reg., '65	111¼	5s reg., '81	108⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112	5s coup., '81	108⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110½	6s currency	114

The following are the last prices for the Miscellaneous Stocks dealt in at the Exchange Board:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119¾	W. U. Tel	70⅝
Pennsylvania Coal	230	Quick. Min. Co.	37
Maryland Coal Co.	20	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	40
American Coal	41½	Adams Ex.	93¼
Spring Mtn. Coal	61	Am. M. U. Ex.	69½
Canton Co., Baltim'e.	85½	United States Ex.	68
Consol. Coal of Md.	38	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	63⅝
Cumb. Coal & Iron	60		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	98
City 6s, new	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	125½	126
Pennsylvania Central	60¾	60⅞
Reading	114½	114¾
Lehigh Valley	63	63¼
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	27
Northern Central	39¾	
Lehigh Navigation	39⅜	39⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¼	

Earnings of Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Third week February, 1872	[illegible]
Third week February, 1871	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]
For year commencing March 1, 1871	$3,552,[illegible]
For year commencing March 1, 1870	3,429,[illegible]
Increase	$122,[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE [illegible] FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad*, (*which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre*,) upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property combined in one mortgage, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

LAND GRANT BONDS.—By an article recently published in regard to the sales of lands by some twenty-five of the principal land grant railroad companies of the United States, it will be found that the actual price realized per acre varies from $3 07 to $13 96, and that at the head of this list stands the lands of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, running from Fort Wayne, in Indiana, northerly through the State of Michigan. The same statement shows that the lands of this Company are selling at the rate of $30,967 50 per mile of road, and the issue of Bonds being but at the rate of $[illegible] per mile, are thus secured not only by a first mortgage on the road, but by double the amount in lands. It is therefore apparent to investors that the security of these bonds is beyond question, as the proceeds of the lands are invested in the repurchase of the bonds. The cause of the high prices of these lands is that they are valuable lumber lands, and situated so near to the consuming population of the country, being within 600 miles of New-York City.

The bonds have 30 years to run, principal and interest, 7 per cent., payable in gold in New-York; [illegible] payable April and October, free of tax. But a small portion of the issue remains unsold. Price, 90 per cent. and accrued interest. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is a [illegible]

[illegible] the last of the issue at 90 and accrued interest. They pay 7 per cent. gold. Full particulars furnished on application in person or by mail.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 4, 1872.

Twenty cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon and were all sold out; twenty fresh cars of horned Cattle reached same Yards on this forenoon and were also disposed of; both lots ranged from common to fair with a few top Steers; prices ranged from [illegible] ⅌ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 7¾ cwt. to 8 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards, horned Cattle ranged from common to good, with some choice top Steers; prices ran from 10½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., with three head at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight from 7 cwt. to 10 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows dull, from $35@$67 ⅌ head. Veal Calves quoted [illegible] ⅌ lb. Live Hogs nominal at our last quotations; City Dressed and Western Dressed are quoted up to [illegible].

SALES.

T. WHEELER sold for self and Co. 102 Steers, Illinois [illegible] ⅌ lb. [illegible] sold for self 18 Steers, Illinois choice Cattle, at 13¼c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] Illinois fair Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. [illegible] Illinois [illegible] Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; also [illegible] Steers, Illinois choice Cattle, from [illegible] ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt. strong; 44 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from [illegible] ⅌ lb.; also [illegible] Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. J. & D. WALKER sold for selves [illegible] Steers, Illinois fair cattle, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; also [illegible] Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., average weight 7¼ cwt. [illegible] sold for self [illegible] Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., average weight 7¼ cwt. O. T. C. EVANS sold for AINSLEY & Co. [illegible] Steers, Illinois good cattle, at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; also for J. SPARROW & Co. [illegible] Steers, Missouri fair cattle, at $[illegible] ⅌ head, weight on estimate 7½ cwt. strong; again for same, 24 Steers, Illinois, at $[illegible] ⅌ head, medium cattle, weight on estimate 7½ cwt. PURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves [illegible] Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. T. GILLESS sold for self 137 Steers, Illinois fair cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for self [illegible] Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. RYAN sold for self [illegible] Steers, Illinois fair cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

FORTY-[illegible]-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible] sold 184 Sheep, weight 17,490 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 12,[illegible] lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ⅌ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight 7,370 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 15 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ⅌ lb.; 176 Sheep, weight 17,0[illegible] lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb. All foregoing lots were fine-wooled State Sheep. Above firm sold for week ending March 4, 1872, 4,375 Sheep for $[illegible], range of prices, 7½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., average ⅌ head [illegible]. J. KIRBY sold 119 Sheep, weight 12,230 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for the week ending March 2, 1872: 2,682 head of horned Cattle, 10,758 Hogs, 10,044 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 430 head of horned Cattle, 10,684 Hogs, 9,127 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending March 4, 1872: 1,753 head of horned Cattle, Western stock, [illegible] Beeves, 24 Cows, [illegible] Veals, 77 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-[illegible]-street Sheep Yards for the week ending March 4, 1872: 3,881 Sheep, 37 cows, [illegible] Veals.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—FLOUR quiet and weak for all grades below medium; Double Extra Winter, $6 30@$7—latter for choice; Treble Extra, $7 25@$7 50; Family, $7 [illegible]. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible]; Winter firmer—No. 2 at $1 [illegible]. CORN unchanged and dull; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] on track; [illegible] in elevator. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2 at [illegible]. BARLEY dull and unchanged; Iowa Spring, 55c.@60c. RYE dull and lower; No. 2 on track, 77c. WHISKY dull at 86c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK lower; some movement for future, $12 50, cash and last half of the month; $12 75, April. Dry salted MEATS nominal. BACON—small order trade only; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Ribs, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c. LARD held at 9c., without buyers. Live HOGS steady at $4@$4 50, mostly at $4 10@$4 40. CATTLE firm at $3@$7 for common to choice. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 4.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm at $1 24½@$1 24¾ for No. 2 Spring. CORN quiet at 38½c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS dull at 31½c. for No. 2. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull at 57c. for No. 2 Spring. PORK quiet at $11 90@$12. LARD in improved demand at $8 75. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders sold at 4½c.; Sides, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, 6¼c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $4 [illegible]. HIGHWINES quiet at 85c. Live HOGS active at $4 20@$4 60. CATTLE firm at $[illegible]. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley and 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley and 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—RECEIPTS, store and afloat—Wheat, 145,000 bushels; Corn, 225,000 bushels; Oats, 400,000 bushels; Rye, 26,500 bushels; Barley, 122,500 bushels; Peas, 1,765 bushels; Barley-malt, 3,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Barley, 14,000 bushels; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT neglected; nominally without change. CORN dull at 56c. on track and 58c. in store. OATS dull at 46c. for State on track. RYE dull at 90c. for Western. BARLEY neglected. SEEDS quiet at $3 30 for Timothy and $6 25 for Clover. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—FLOUR dull and drooping; sales of Family at $7 40@$7 65. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of Red at $1 [illegible]. CORN steady at 45c.@46c. RYE steady at [illegible]. OATS steady at 40c.@45c. BARLEY steady at 70c.@80c. PORK advanced and in fair demand; sales at $12 75. LARD dull and unchanged. BULK MEATS dull and unchanged; Shoulders held at 4¾c.; buyers bid 4½c.; Sides, 6¼c. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders sold at 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged; sales at $4 40@$4 80; receipts, 1,100 head. WHISKY steady at 85c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 4.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 56. CORN steady and unchanged at 73c. on track. BARLEY quiet; held at $1 for up Lake Canada; $1 05 for Bay Quinte. RYE nominal; 90c. for Western. CORN-MEAL sold at $1 60 for bolted and $1 50 for unbolted. MILL-FEED unchanged. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 45c.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—TOBACCO strong; sales [illegible] hhds.; lugs sold at $5 [illegible]; low to medium Leaf, $7@$10; good to fine, $11@$13. BAGGING quiet but firm at 16½c.@17½c. FLOUR firm at $7 50 for Family Extra. Grain quiet but firm. CORN, sacked, sold at 60c.@62c. OATS sold at 50c. RYE, sacked, sold at 85c.@90c. BACON firm; sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Bulk MEATS sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders, 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7c. for Clear Sides. PORK sold at $13 25. LARD sold at 9c.@9½c. WHISKY steady at 84c.@85c.

TOLEDO, March 4.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 4, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	2	Hops, bales	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Hides, No.	3,[illegible]
Cotton, bales	4,[illegible]	Hides, bales	[illegible]
Cotton-seed, bags	2,[illegible]	Leather, sides	4,[illegible]
Cot.-seed Meal, bags	200	Moss, bales	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	10	Pork, pkgs.	220
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	9	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	372	Lard, pkgs.	1,182
Flour, bbls.	4,[illegible]	Lard, kegs	200
Wheat, bushels	7,[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	177	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Flax-seed, bags	4	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Sugar, (N. O.,) bbls.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	104
B. E. Peas, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes, &c.	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	560	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] have been as follows:

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—[illegible] lbs. Bacon, 289,191 lbs. Lard, 31,494 lbs. Tallow, 1,[illegible] lbs. Spermaceti, 5,000 Staves, [illegible] tcs. Beef, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 2 pkgs. Lamps, 16,596 bushels Wheat, 17,[illegible] bushels Corn, 2,419 bales Cotton, [illegible] bbls. Pork, 7 bbls. Potatoes, 3 cases Veneers, 5 cases Straw Braid, [illegible]

By the bark *Feliciana Chiozza*, for Liverpool—41,[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for London—[illegible] lbs. Bacon, [illegible] lbs. Lard, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, [illegible] lbs. Grease, 12,349 lbs. Hams, 90,000 lbs. Cheese, [illegible] lbs. Bees-wax, 2,417 lbs. Tobacco, 5,500 Staves, 25 boxes Perfumery, 14 boxes Clocks, 12 pkgs. Printing Presses, 20 cases Essential Oil, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 4 bales Sponges, 1 case Leather, 61,800 bushels Corn, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Pork, 5 bbls. Gelatine, 300 tcs. Pork, 1,411 bags Clover-seed, 200 bales Hops, 123 pkgs. Tea, 100 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 7 pkgs. Drugs, 20 cases Oil Peppermint, 4 cases Sewing-machines, 2 cases Hats.

By the ship *Durham*, for London—11,430 bags Oil-cake, 1,500 bales Oil-cake, 5,400 Staves.

By the steamer *Rolf*, for Stettin, &c.—1,215 bags Clover-seed, 15 boxes Pine-apples, 2,800 tcs. Lard, 300 boxes Extract Logwood, 210 hhds. Tallow, 1,140 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Caroline Frederik*, for Rotterdam—191 hhds. Lard, 958 tcs. Lard, 5,829 bushels Rye, 5,[illegible] Staves, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 100 hhds. Tallow, 320 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Orient*, for Elsinore—1,371 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Hedwig Sophia*, for Gibraltar and orders—300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,105 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Amy A. Lane*, for Villa Franca—400 bbls. Beef, 750 bbls. Pork, 1,[illegible] boxes Meats, [illegible] boxes Apples, 457 kegs Pickles, 242 boxes Potatoes, 80 boxes Tobacco, 304 boxes Soap, 58 boxes Ordnance Stores, 4,925 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Lottie Linwood*, for San Blas—4 boxes Hardware, 5 bbls. Corn-meal, 6 bbls. Bread, 10 sacks Salt, 23 dozen Jugs, 10 bbls. Beef, 800 feet Lumber, 2½ dozen Chairs, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 3 bbls. Onions, 7 bales Duck, 1 tierce Ham.

By the schooner *Henry Parker*, for Demerara—1,000 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Corn-meal, 180 bbls. Pork, 150 bbls. Beef, 25 bbls. Ham, 500 bbls. Bread, 300 bags Corn, 100 bags Bran, 100 bbls. Peas, 12,500 lbs. Lard, 100 boxes Cheese, 200 cases Florida Water, 203 cases Candles, 400 bbls. Potatoes, 175 carboys Acid, 150 cases Oil.

By the brig *Centaur*, for Manzanilla—250 bbls. Flour, 3,378 lbs. Ham, 42 pkgs. Fish, 20 bbls. Beans, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Onions, 6,880 lbs. Lard, 1,187 lbs. Butter, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] boxes Tobacco, 300 bbls. Bread, [illegible] cases Oil, 25 boxes Soap, 12 boxes Candles, 1,849 pieces Board, 200 Shooks and Heads, 4,000 Hoops, [illegible] empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner *Lucinda Hall*, for Antigua—[illegible] bbls. Corn-meal, 185 bbls. Bread, 15 bbls. Pork, 30 boxes Cheese, 300 bags Corn, 150 boxes Candles, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 25 hhds. Oil-meal, 25 bags Peas, 200 reams Paper, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ⅌ ton....For Hamburg, by sail, [illegible] tcs. Lard at [illegible] and equal to 550 bags Clover-seed at [illegible] ⅌ ton....For Rotterdam, by sail, 150 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bordeaux, a bark, 276 tons, with a full cargo of Tobacco, in hhds., from Baltimore, at 37s. 6d. ⅌ hhd. ....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a ship, 1,100 tons, reported, with Guano, from Baker's Island, on private terms....For St. Jago, a schooner, 130 tons, from St. Johns and back with Sugar, at 60c....For the south side of Cuba, a brig, 268 tons, and back to an Eastern port, on private terms.... For the United States, another brig, from the south side of Cuba, on private terms....For Porto Rico, a German brig, 188 tons, [illegible], and back, with Sugar at 45c., gold....For Kingston, Jamaica, a brig, 446 tons, with general cargo, from an Eastern port, on private terms....For Hayti and back, a brig, 200 tons, from Wilmington, at $3,000.... For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, [illegible] tons, and an American brig, 150 tons register, with general cargo, including Lumber, hence, on private terms.... For New-York, an American brig, 140 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $10.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 88¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92⅞. American securities firmer. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 88¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 4—[illegible] P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. [illegible]c.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 11⅛d.; and at sea nearly due, from New-Orleans, at 11⅛d. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; Corn, 28s. ⅌ quarter.

Evening.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 45s. 6d.@46s. ⅌ cwt. BACON, 32s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, March 4.—TALLOW, 47s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, March 4.—SUGAR nominal at 34s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 29s. for do. afloat. TALLOW, 47s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 46s. 6d.@47s. ⅌ cwt.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 5 NORTH 7TH-ST.
CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES,
1½ to 48 inches diameter.
STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES.
FIRE HYDRANTS.
GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE.
Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas-works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES.

Wright's Ointment—50 cents and $1 per box—sure and certain cure; an old English prescription. Sold only by J. BERRYMAN Nos. 247 and 249 West 41st-st.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
REV. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1855. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 26. For circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS. Address TUTOR, Box No. 129 Times Office.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

AT SCHROEDER'S AMERICAN CONSERVATORY.—Piano-rooms No. 211 4th av.—First-class pianos for sale on easy installments and for cash at reasonable discount. Pianos for hire.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York.—MARCUS PLANER, plaintiff, against THERESIA HANSER, wife of Adam Hanser, and said Adam Hanser, Alois Socher, curator and guardian of Maria Socher, and said Maria Socher, George M. Mittnacht and Henry Wilke, executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Josephine Planer, deceased, Franz Jochum, administrator, and Charles Fehrer, administrator, with the will annexed, of Louis Planer, deceased, Joseph Jochum, Gabrielle Freimann, wife of Charles Freimann, and said Charles Freimann, [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—[illegible] SHELDON and GEVERDIA B. SHELDON, [illegible] LOW [illegible] JUAN O'BOURKE, [illegible]

[illegible]

ALBERT CRANE, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY [illegible]

[illegible] quired to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 178 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for $2,500 with interest thereon from March 1, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated Dec. 5, 1871.

SEWELL & PIERCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 18, 1872. Dated Jan. 18, 1872.

SEWELL & PIERCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ADALINE H. DOUGLAS, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. DOUGLAS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1871.

BARRETT & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this [illegible] day of February, 1872. Yours, &c., BARRETT & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—GEORGIE SHEPPARD, plaintiff, against JOHN W. SHEPPARD, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1872.

NATHANIEL NILES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 18 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LAWYER'S BUSINESS FOR SALE.

An attorney who is about to engage in other business will transfer for $500 cash, about 160 cases now pending. This is an excellent business opportunity for a good lawyer. For particulars, &c., address A. B., Box No. 185 Times Office.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BARGAIN—Must be closed immediately, a physician's practice worth $[illegible], in a growing and pleasant part of Brooklyn, with a fine black horse, young, sound and kind, also a good top buggy, with harness, for $1,500 in cash, or with lease of house, having all improvements, and consisting of ten rooms, attic and cellar; also four lots of ground, with a good stable, for three years from May 1, 1872, for $1,[illegible] cash. Address M. D., *Eagle* Office, Brooklyn.

A SILK MANUFACTURING CONCERN, long and well established, doing a good and profitable business, could increase trade and profits by the use of from $10,000 to $50,000; either an active business man with above capital, or special partner, is desired; none but principals will meet with attention, and undoubted references will be required. Direct Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
JUST RECEIVED,
FRENCH PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED UNDER-WEAR.
NIGHT DRESSES,
CAMISOLES,
CHEMISES AND DRAWERS, } Singly and in sets.
CORSET COVERS,
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED PIQUE SUITS AND DRESSES.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS AND HOODS.
LADIES' FRENCH EMBROIDERED NAINSOOK MORNING ROBES.
FRENCH AND GERMAN SATIN, JEAN AND COUTILLE CORSETS.
BRIDAL AND INFANTS' WARDROBES,
COMPLETE, READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

Now open, a complete stock of DRESS GOODS adapted to Spring and Summer wear,
FOR LIGHT AND
DEEP MOURNING,
viz.:
BOMBAZINES, IMPERIAL SERGES, CASHMERES, TAMISE, HENRIETTA AND CREPE CLOTHS, BAREATHEAS, DRAP DE PARIS, ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, &c.

We would call particular attention to our magnificent assortment of Plain and Striped Silk, and Silk and Wool Grenadines.

BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES,
GAZE DE CHAMBRAIS, LAWNS,
ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS,
GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c.
ALSO,
A FINE SELECTION OF FANCY MOURNING GOODS.
BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
CREPE AND LACE VAILS, CREPE,
MUSLIN, LACE AND LINEN SETS,
&c., &c.

FINE CARPETS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS FOR

Spring, 1872.

Now arriving by every steamer an unusually large and choice assortment of

ELEGANT CARPETS,

Patterns and styles CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY to OUR HOUSE.
FRENCH MOQUETTES,
ROYAL WILTONS AND
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
Unusually fine in design.

CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES AND VELVETS,

A large line of PRIVATE PATTERNS.
With a large general assortment of all goods belonging to a FIRST-CLASS CARPET TRADE.
Wholesale and Retail.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG

Are offering great Bargains in LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS and SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, PIQUE CLOAKS, and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS, and MERINO CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BANDS and FLANNEL SKIRTS.

WILSON & GREIG,

[illegible] BROADWAY, COR. OF [illegible]-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS.—CANTON MATting, Carpets, Rugs, Linen Drills, Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Buffalo and Fur Robes. No. 105 Chambers-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 43 Pine-st.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES
OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY,
or Special Sales
on other days when required; the established custom with this house for over twenty years.

Sales of stocks and bonds, real estate, &c., by order of executors, administrators, receivers, Courts and others promptly executed on the most favorable terms.

Government securities, gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Boards, and at private sale.

Stocks and bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty for many years.

Interest allowed on deposits and loans negotiated.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, Stock Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6, at 7½ o'clock each evening. Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising the best editions of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS, in elegant bindings. Attention may be called to Walpole's works, 9 vols. 4to; Dibdin's works; Doré's illustrated works (French editions); Lambert's Pyramids, [illegible]; La Fontaine's works, both editions; Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, 13 vols., [illegible]; Dodsley's old plays, 12 vols. 8vo, scarce; Lane's Arabian Nights, an elegant copy; Pugin's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament; Nichol's Anecdotes, 17 vols. [illegible]; Montfaucon, Antiquités, 15 vols. folio, original edition, &c., &c. Also a fine and rare collection of

PRINTS, ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS,

including specimens of many of the best engravers of the English, French and German schools. Book Plates in proof state, &c., &c. This collection now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

[illegible] kegs Grapes.
75 bags Naples Walnuts.
1,[illegible] packages Malaga Raisins, layers and loose.
400 boxes Malaga Lemons.
3,000 drums Figs, [illegible].
16 barrels Gum.
5 barrels Peeled Peaches.
30 barrels French Plums.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
1,216 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
2,465 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Ex steamship *Sidonian*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 21 North River.
Immediately after, within their store:
200 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMBE, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 23d day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 785 Broadway, a lot of millinery, &c., belonging to the millinery establishment of the said bankrupt, on TUESDAY, the 5th of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.—New-York, Feb. 22, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Jackson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Moses B. Maclay, counselor at law, No. 1 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of January, 1872.

JAMES DAVIS, JR.,
MARY ELIZABETH JACKSON, } Executors, &c.
ja5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 94 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1872.

JA. ROOSEVELT,
Executor.
f20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABNER L. ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. [illegible] Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1872.

RICHARD PATRICK,
[illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE.—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. William Creswick.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE.—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.—FARCES.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	[illegible]
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	[illegible]
The Sunday Edition, per annum	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	[illegible]
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	[illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before [illegible] this evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The *Nation*, which falls into a sort of pious trance whenever SCHURZ is presented to its vision, does not like the tone of this journal toward its idol. Perhaps the summing up of SCHURZ's career made by the *Missouri Democrat*, the most powerful Republican paper of SCHURZ's own State, will be more to its mind. At any rate, the Missouri journal speaks the truth—let any man refute it who can. SCHURZ will get up in the Senate and call the editor "a liar," thereby giving another proof of his unequalled genius—but the truth will still sink deeply into the minds of the people.

It is now asserted that the Husted Erie bill was only intended as a device to draw a report of some kind from the Committee on Railroads, who seemed unaccountably dilatory. If this is so, it was a poor means to accomplish an end which might have been more easily served by prompter methods. Let the Assembly recall the original bill—which simply protects shareholders—or instruct the Committee to report it. This would be vastly better than to allow the miserably defective Husted bill to get before the House with the advantage of a majority report in its favor. The Erie lobby is too powerful to be tendered so great a help.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK's resolution to rescind the resolution of the old Board, directing the opening of Lafayette-place, was adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen. We imagine that all concerned will consider themselves very cheaply rid of this very big job, even at the sacrifice of all the excessive expenditures already incurred under this head. It will prove an unquestionable loss to WALTER ROCHE and his colleagues on the Commission, and as it is about the last of the plums which will be placed at the disposal of these worthies, they will doubtless have all the public sympathy they merit. We trust that the Bowling-green depositors will make haste to compel ROCHE to disgorge some of his plunder, now that his visible sources of income are being rapidly cut off.

It will be observed from a report submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, that the Bureau of Assessment Collection, as run by HENRY STARKWEATHER—father-in-law of Gov. HOFFMAN—has been a remarkably good placer for the politicians. In a little over four years Mr. STARKWEATHER has got out of it, under the head of "fees," $65,694 39. That eminent lobbyist and professional briber, A. D. BARBER, received exactly the same amount. HARRY GENET received for six months of doing nothing at all, $[illegible], from the same source. That eminent public servant and Savings Bank Manager, HANK SMITH, seems to have got the same amount as BARBER and STARKWEATHER for the honor of having his name on the same pay-roll. TWEED, who appears in the new and unexpected character of Deputy-Collector of Assessments, got in three years and three months, $[illegible], and the great Sweeny tribe received through its representative, JAMES M. [illegible], Deputy Chamberlain, Clerk of the Superior Court, &c.—the sum of $69,947 86, between July 1, 1868, and July 31, 1871. Altogether, Mr. STARKWEATHER and his "deputies" divided between them over $516,000 in four years and three months. In this we include $37,311 [illegible] for "political expenses," doubtless incurred for the sake of perpetuating the system which permitted this species of public robbery. To the clerical force who did all the work, there was paid the sum of $44,752 97. Is it not about time that the Governor's father-in-law and the system he represents were dispensed with, as being luxuries far too costly for the present state of the public purse?

The Erie Swindlers.

It cannot be too clearly understood that the simple passage of the repeal of the Erie Classification act of 1869 will not oust the Erie Ring. There must be further legislation, reaching to certain general laws in regard to the creation of railroad shares. There are three or four acts of this character, under each or all of which GOULD could, on thirty days' notice to the Stock Exchange, fabricate as many millions of stock as would swamp the whole power of the *bona fide* English and American stockholders, who are now seeking relief by the repeal of the Classification act.

1. The law authorizing the convertibility of the plain bonds of the Company. Under this authority and by its shameless abuse, about fifty millions of stock were issued and sold all the way from 72 to 32 cents on the dollar. No longer ago than April, 1871, three millions were made and sold for $650,000, or about twenty-two cents on the dollar. The law is general, and remains unqualified on the statutes of the State of New-York.

2. There is a general law authorizing the capitalization of all leased lines, of which the Erie holds an endless number. This law was used by GOULD and FISK in 1868 to create several millions of stock out of the unproductive lease of the Buffalo and Bradford Coal Road. There are millions of other unproductive bonds and shares open to the same use and abuse.

3. The General Railroad law of 1850 authorizes the conversion of the Mortgage Bonds of this or any other Company, within ten years of their date, and this was used by DREW, in 1866, in the conversion of Fourth Mortgages, when the Stock was selling above par. The fourth was a valid mortgage, recognized in the charter of the Erie Railway as part of the $30,000,000 lien upon the property, standing before the Preferred Stock. Last year GOULD made a general mortgage for $30,000,000, in violation of the charter compact with the Preferred Stockholders, who had surrendered their Bonds against the old New-York and Erie Company, in consideration of being placed first above the original mortgages, in the reorganization. This compact had always been observed down to the time of GOULD and FISK. When it was needful, in 1868, to borrow $3,000,000 or $5,000,000, in Europe, the money was raised, on the plain bonds of the Company, with the privilege of conversion into Common Stock. GOULD used up the remainder of the $5,000,000, and now the whole sum, in violation of the compact with the Preferred Stockholders, is proposed to be brought under the general mortgage, on the same footing with $19,000,000 outstanding of the original mortgages.

The $30,000,000 mortgage was enjoined, and the Trustee, (the Farmers' Loan,) as well as GOULD and FISK, restrained from issuing the bonds. But before process was served, the Farmers' Loan had countersigned the extra $6,000,000, (over and above the sums reserved for the old bonds,) and they had been taken out of the office by the Erie people. The whereabouts of these bonds may not be known with certainty outside the Erie and Tammany Rings. Rumor said that when Tammany was getting into hot water, half these bonds were made over to SWEENY, the other half not accounted for. None of the bonds have yet appeared on the market, and it is doubtful whether the Stock Exchange, on the protest of the Preferred Stockholders, would recognize the validity of the mortgage for general dealings on the Exchange. But this would not prevent the conversion of the whole $6,000,000 into Common Stock, if the price of the latter should go up on the repeal of the Classification act, and GOULD should need the new stock to vote upon.

4. Then we have the general statute in regard to leasing connecting properties. This has been made to include the Long Dock, and some half dozen short lines in New-Jersey and in the Southern tier of counties, and more recently certain lines running through the central counties, as noticed a few weeks since by a correspondent of the TIMES. The power to lease is unlimited, and it may be that the Narragansett Steamboat Company is already included, and subject, at any moment, to be capitalized as Erie stock!

It ought not to be necessary to repeal all these general statutes in order to rid the State of the Erie scandal. There should be law enough to punish the notorious and shameless frauds upon this great property, and to oust the wrong-doers by summary process at the instance of the Attorney-General, admitting no delay and no legal subterfuge. Such a law was found effectual in 1868 to suspend DREW and drive him to New-Jersey. And if, as now stated, it has been repealed or modified in the interest of the Erie Ring, new powers to the Courts and Attorney-General should be promptly voted by a Republican and Reform Legislature. If this cannot be done, because of Erie money and Erie counsel, we may well despair of the repeal of the statutes above named, authorizing the unlimited creation of bonds and leases for conversion into Erie stock.

Gen. Porter's Evidence.

A few weeks ago any regular reader of those fraternal sheets, the *World* and *Tribune*, would not have failed to believe that Gen. HORACE PORTER, the President's Secretary, was interested in the General Order business. It was through this charge that the effort was made to fasten on the President the suspicion of corruption, and it was by Gen. PORTER that the influence of the "aggressive power" insinuated by Senator SCHURZ was supposed to be exercised. Everything connected with Gen. PORTER's private affairs, that could be distorted to meet this view of the case, was so distorted. Did he eat at the same table with Lieut. LEET? That was in order that he might receive the President's share of LEET's profits as a contribution to "the mess." Did he receive a half-dozen gallons of sherry for his table? That was a bribe which the Chief Executive doubtless knew something about. Did he dine with a Collector elect? He was unquestionably arranging that division of the spoils which every fair-minded man must instantly see, was the only plausible occasion for such a meeting. These and like insinuations were daily paraded before the public with a deliberate intent to create the impression that the President, through his Secretary, was interested in the perquisites of the New-York Custom-house, and as it was impossible to reply definitely to innuendoes so indefinite, the slanderers were, until the present time, left pretty much to their own devices.

But the testimony of Gen. PORTER himself, yesterday, sets at rest, at once and entirely, the stories they have been circulating so assiduously. That gentleman denies point-blank that he was interested, directly or indirectly, in the General Order or any other business. He produces a letter from Mr. GRINNELL supporting the assertion. He shows that the "mess" with LEET was an ordinary arrangement for housekeeping, toward which LEET's contribution was never over about $50 a month. He declares that LEET was discouraged by the President from taking any connection with the New-York Custom-house, and shows a letter written at the time which establishes the fact. He proves by a letter of GRINNELL's that LEET was not given the General Order business on account of any recommendation from the Executive Mansion, and that for his own part, he (PORTER) specially disclaimed any influence in the matter of appointments. And finally Gen. PORTER produced a letter from the President to Mr. Collector MURPHY, in which he warns the Collector that no one has any right to use his name to secure any political or personal favor, and requesting that if any present themselves with such pretensions, they shall be turned away, or if any have been appointed, that they shall be discharged.

Gen. PORTER's testimony is very clear and straightforward, and completely disperses the slanders leveled at him, and through him at the President. We do not expect the authors of those charges to retract them—that would be the act of honest men. Nor even to discontinue them—that would be the part of discreet politicians. But we do expect that the public, which neither wants to be President nor feels bound to "break down" a possible candidate for the Presidency, will dismiss the slanders and the slanderers alike, with a sense of relief that both have been disposed of by the production of the simple truth.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The recent annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad contains many points of interest, not only to the stockholders, but to the community in general. As the eastern terminus of the road, since the lease of the New-Jersey lines, is practically Jersey City, the people of New-York have a very direct concern in some of these points.

The Pennsylvania Railroad itself extends from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with the exception of one short section. This section is leased and worked by the Company, and needs no particular notice. A railroad like this, more than three hundred and fifty miles long would, within the recollection of a great many people, who are neither bald nor gray, have been considered a stupendous affair. In the original railroad line between Albany and Buffalo, the largest distance controlled by any one company was the eighty miles between Schenectady and Utica. Even that was looked upon as a very great power to give to one corporation, and the Company was watched with no inconsiderable degree of jealousy. The Pennsylvania Railroad, even if it were terminated by the Delaware and Monongahela Rivers, would be over four times this length, and making all allowance for the change in currency and prices, fully three times as costly, in proportion to the extent, as the Schenectady and Utica Road was at that time. In other words, it would be more than twelve times as great an affair. But the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is only a small part of what is under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It controls, in addition, at least ten times this extent of road, or over three thousand five hundred miles. Some of this is perhaps not worth a great deal; but most of it is very valuable, and a portion of it, particularly the lines between New-York and Philadelphia, exceedingly so. It is impossible to compute with any exactness the pecuniary value of the property controlled by this immense concern; but two hundred, or, perhaps, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars would not be an extravagant estimate. And this property is continually and very rapidly increasing. During the last year the Company acquired, by the lease of the property of the united railroad companies of New-Jersey, what was formerly considered to be in itself an interest of gigantic dimensions.

Whether a power of the extent and influence which we have thus briefly sketched, is on the whole for the good of the community is a question which admits of a good deal of argument on both sides. As matters now stand, we have little doubt that the property thus controlled is managed more to the advantage of the public in general and the parties immediately concerned, than would be likely under a less concentrated arrangement. But when we ask what security there is that this will always continue to be the state of things, we are at a loss to obtain a very satisfactory answer. At present the affairs of the Company are, we are fully persuaded, conducted with remarkable skill and integrity. But the men who direct its business are most of them no longer young, and must, in the ordinary course of nature, soon give place to others. Who will those others be, and what will be their character? This is an inquiry which the lapse of time alone can settle, and to which the lapse of time, in the case of large corporations in former years, has not always given a favorable reply.

One of the most interesting portions of the annual report of the Company is the increase of the freight, as compared with the passenger business. It requires no great stretch of memory to go back to the time when railroads were considered by the great majority of people as entirely unfit to carry heavy freight for long distances. Now, thousands of tons of the most bulky articles go hundreds of miles by railroad; and the quantity thus carried is growing every year in a very rapid ratio. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is only one instance of this, the experience of other roads, both in Europe and America, being uniformly of a similar character.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is mainly controlled in Philadelphia; and, as far as is consistent with the revenue to the stockholders, is managed with direct regard to the prosperity of that city. We know that this is stoutly denied by some Philadelphians, who claim that undue favors are shown to New-York. But such individuals forget that a railroad is not a charitable institution, and that in order to pay the holders of the stock an income from their investment, conveniences and facilities similar to those provided by competing companies must be furnished to the travel and freight between the great West and the commercial Metropolis of the country.

The consideration of the report of this particular Company suggests a number of questions in regard to our whole railroad system in the United States. One of these is the inquiry where the increase of our railroads is to stop. There must be a limit somewhere to the amount of money that can profitably be spent in carrying people and things from one place to another. May not this limit be reached before our railroad men are aware? But if it should be, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that it is not the first time in the history of the world when men have made their arrangements for an amount of business to which the means of the public unfortunately failed to respond.

Shall the Majority Govern?

The Greeley faction have made the most notable discovery of the age; that is, that it is the right of the minority to control the majority. The mass of the Republican Party honor and confide in Gen. GRANT. They find that the country has prospered under his Administration, and they earnestly desire to continue a state of things productive of such good results. The malcontents say no! This is a question not to be decided by the majority. The minority have a voice in the matter, and it is a voice that must be respected. We are not to be paralyzed by an old saw, that wisdom goes with numbers. The convenient rule that the majority shall govern has had its day. The majority may rule, indeed, if it will be engineered by us, and makes the selection for Presidential candidate that we prefer, but not otherwise. If they consent to that, then the party continues in the most harmonious relations. But if, as we perceive, the majority are resolved upon a different course; if, despite our remonstrances, they are still determined to renominate Gen. GRANT, then and in that case, we demur—we will not submit.

This is just the position of the *Tribune* and its slender following. A few country papers, and at most half a dozen Senators at Washington, set up this new doctrine, and endeavor to justify themselves by a series of foul assaults upon the Administration. Such an attempt to reverse the binding force of all party organizations is too feebly sustained by any logical conclusions, or by any existing necessity, to be seriously criticised. And yet we must deal with it as we would deal with any false pretense that may for a moment attract attention, though sure of being ultimately discarded.

All political disorganizers go to work in that amiable, conscientious way. Motives may be various, but the object is the same. It is to break down and build up amid the ruins of the past—to cast away accumulated capital, and create a new currency—to reject the lessons of experience, and try the merits of a fresh experiment. An ambitious or corrupt subordinate has not received all the deference he imagines himself entitled to, or all the pay his services have merited. He demands a larger field, or a higher position than has been accorded to him heretofore. The demand is peremptory—it is no humble request, to be disposed of upon its reasonableness, or with reference to the exigency of the occasion. The judgment of the tribunal referred to is adverse to the claim. It may be refused altogether, or merely postponed to a future day.

Your injured suitor falls back upon his "reserved rights." He infuses a mutinous spirit into his followers, and resolves to depose the power he cannot subdue to his wishes.

This is the feeling that has brought the Republican Party into its present condition. The party is reduced to this alternative, either to be governed and guided by its old, long-established rules, by the will of the majority of its members, ascertained by familiar methods, or yield to an usurpation that would be sure to end in destruction. No party is exempt from dangers of this character, originating with designing men, and pushed for bad purposes. They are the necessary incidents and unavoidable perils of all voluntary associations. The patriotic intentions of the large majority are, in the natural order of things, checked by the sinister views of the interested minority. The Republican Party happens to be passing through an ordeal of this kind. Its intelligent majority are called upon to surrender their authority at the behest of a faction, to submit to a galling and unendurable sacrifice for the sake of a peace that would heal no wounds, and render future triumphs out of the question. It has to choose between two courses—the well-beaten track that has heretofore led to victory and safety, or some devious opening suddenly opened out to view, that can only end in the mazes of confusion and ruin.

"No Technical Objections."

When the Grand Jury found their indictments against HALL, he loudly and ostentatiously professed his extreme anxiety to have a speedy trial. His burning impatience even outran the preparations of the public prosecutor, and the convenience of the Judge who had been selected to try the case. This greatly maligned official was so conscious of his own rectitude, that to rest for another week under an untried indictment seemed to be perfectly intolerable. When the trial did come on, people expected that the Mayor and his counsel would exhibit all the contemptuous disregard for quibbling objections and little points of form which would so well befit men conscious of the overwhelming strength of their own case, and fully convinced of the pitiful weakness of that of the prosecution. When the trial opened we heard something of this noble disregard of technical obstacles to a great public inquiry, and of this implicit confidence in the result of the most searching legal tests which could be instituted. In the course of the wrangling over the selection of jurors, it became apparent that this sort of talk was intended purely for effect. Now that the examination of the witnesses has begun, the anxiety for a thorough investigation takes the form of a determined effort to stop every avenue of getting at the truth, to admit nothing, not even the existence of the Board of Audit, of which proof has not been formally adduced, and so to wrangle and object, that the real point at issue may be hidden under a cloud of words, and the jury and the public effectually wearied and confused about the entire business.

We have no wish to say a word to interfere with Mayor HALL's chance of a perfectly fair trial. The question before the jury is a very simple one, and could have been very fully laid before the jury in a couple of days had the Mayor and his counsel exhibited the same thorough disregard of technical objections which they professed. HALL never denied the existence of the Board of Audit, and does not, we presume, intend to deny that he signed certain certificates of audit under the resolution passed by that Board. If he proposes to show that his signature to any of these certificates was forged, his counsel can do that without resisting every step which is taken to prove the form and the existence of the papers in question. If his plea, on the other hand, be that of purely "ministerial responsibility," it is perfectly immaterial how many of the alleged signatures can be proved, and the sooner the attention of the jury is directed to this plain issue, the better for the accused and for the ends of justice. The counsel for the people are sufficiently impressed with the magnitude of the trust committed to them, to insist on their witnesses being properly heard. We say nothing to prejudice the case. We only express a hope that it will be thoroughly heard on both sides, and that strict justice will be meted out.

The Coming Comet.

A few weeks since a Swiss newspaper informed its readers that M. PLANTAMOUR, an astronomer of extraordinary skill, had predicted the arrival, early next August, of a comet which would come into collision with the earth. It is undeniable that this story has produced considerable uneasiness in Europe, among the unscientific and credulous people who put faith in their newspapers, and unless the fictitious character of both M. PLANTAMOUR and his comet should be established, there are multitudes who will watch uneasily for the coming of the fiery stranger.

Years ago, the dread of a cometary collision was quite common. The comet was then supposed to be a wholly independent body, which in utter scorn of the planetary time-table ran its erratic course heedless of the safety of itself and of the planets. Since then we have learned that the comets of our solar system are as regular in their habits as our oldest and staidest planets, and that they are, moreover, for the most part, constituted of such tenuous vapor that a collision between the largest of them and the earth would be imperceptible, except in the form of a slight increase in the haziness of the atmosphere. It is true that a degree of irresolution is sometimes shown by these bodies—as in the case of the susceptible comet which was detained in its route by the fascinations of the moons of Jupiter—still it was conceded that this particular comet intended no violence, but, like a very young man who meets a bevy of pretty boarding-school girls taking the air together, was induced to pause in admiration until the seductive moons were led away by their matronly planet.

The comet of M. PLANTAMOUR is not, however, one of the tamed, domesticated, and eminently respectable comets of our system, but a wild and dangerous wanderer from the interstellar wildernesses. Of its constitution, whether gaseous or solid, it is yet impossible to judge, but we are assured that it is of enormous size, and is heading directly toward the earth. Should it consist of burning hydrogen, it would hardly fail to add very unpleasantly to the heat of August, while, if it is a solid body, it will undoubtedly smash the earth to pieces, and convert it into scores of small meteoric bodies.

An elaborate calculation of the force with which it will strike shows that, while everything at the point of collision will be pulverized, all objects on the opposite side of the earth will be driven into space, there to revolve on orbits of their own. Thus, should the comet strike the American Continent, the region of space directly under our feet would be filled with the fragments of China, while meteoric tea-chests and aerolite Chinamen would thenceforth circle forever round the sun in orbits of greater or less eccentricity. This fact will become a matter of immense importance when the time of collision draws near. So long as a choice remains, no one who can become an independent aerolite will prefer to remain where he must inevitably be smashed. We may, therefore, expect to find the greater part of the human race collected next August on that hemisphere where they will be safe from pulverization, but whence they will start in endless journeyings through space. Whether the ingenuity of inventors will provide patent safety planets, filled with condensed food and affording room for small families, so that the horrors of solitary traveling may be avoided, remains to be seen. At all events, lovers who await the shock clasped in each other's arms, can look forward with certainty to a union which will never be broken until the force of gravity shall lose its power.

Lovers, however, may not be the only ones who will be compelled to journey hand-in-hand together. Imagination recoils from the contemplation of the fate of that indiscreet husband who may incautiously be found near his mother-in-law at the moment of collision, and thus be forced to form with her a new sort of double star, whose fitful light, as the fiery old lady and the saddened husband should alternately present themselves to the observer, would challenge the spectroscope in vain. We may, however, fancy Mayor HALL seeking courage from the presence of his Tammany friends, and thus becoming a new Saturn, surrounded by a ring wherein the diamonds of TWEED would flash with the brilliancy of the self-luminous stars; and danced about by attendant and perpetually full-faced moons, in the shape of HORACE GREELEY and NATHANIEL SANDS. Should the dispossessed inhabitants of earth join that wonderful meteoric belt from which our November meteors come, they will contribute to such other planets as their orbits may cross showers far more interesting to the Venusian or Martial astronomers than the common-place showers of meteoric iron have been to M. PLANTAMOUR and his brethren.

But, after all, it is not probable that the predicted catastrophe will occur. There is no good reason to suppose that the theory of the astronomer, PLANTAMOUR, has any existence except in the brain of the writer for the *Swiss Times*, and there is a plain impossibility of predicting the path of a strange comet that has not yet passed its perihelion. Even were a new comet, coming from beyond the bounds of our system, to be discovered there would be no good reason to dread it. As a great authority has said, the impingement of a comet upon the earth would only be like a body of vapour dashing across a cannon ball.

The Opponents of the Charter.

Among the persons who are striving with might and main to secure the defeat of the Charter prepared by the Committee of Seventy, which will come up before the Senate Committee today, there is no one who is more conspicuous than GEORGE W. VAN NORT, the present Commissioner of Public Works. As Mr. VAN NORT was installed into his position after the defeat of the Tammany Ring, many people have been led to think that he was a Reformer, and are consequently surprised at his conduct. To such persons it is important that the truth should be known. It is no cause for surprise that VAN NORT should be seen opposing the work of the Seventy, or any other measure of reform. That is what he was appointed for, and he is only working for his own bread and butter, and for those who placed him in his present position. The fact that he opposes a measure is as good a proof as can be given that it is injurious to the Ring, and beneficial to the tax-payers at large; for he is really but WILLIAM M. TWEED, under the cloak of respectability.

Not only was he named for the position of Superintendent of Public Works by TWEED, but, to secure Mayor HALL's action, TWEED's resignation was placed by him in the hands of HANK SMITH, and was not delivered to HALL until the appointment of VAN NORT was made out and signed. SMITH also accompanied VAN NORT when sworn in by Mayor HALL, and arranged for his bondsmen, and for his action in this matter has been rewarded with a liberal share of the patronage of the office.

The success that has attended the appointment of VAN NORT has astonished no one more than the Ring themselves. It was mainly intended as a "flank movement" to prevent TWEED's summary ejection from the position the instant the Legislature convened. HALL even stated that the appointment was only *ad interim*, and in anticipation of legislative action. In addition, it was hoped that through VAN NORT the claim for "water meters," in which TWEED and the Ring are so largely interested, and for which a bill of $272,000 has been presented to the Board of Audit, might be paid by the City, and he had to pledge himself in favor of it to secure the appointment, but there was little or no expectation of his being allowed to remain.

Now, however, as these facts have passed a little out of sight, and the anticipated "legislative action" has not been had, Mr. VAN NORT calmly assumes to be authorized to speak *for* the "City," and to oppose the Seventy's Charter as not in accordance with the requirements of "the people."

It is, therefore, well for the Senate Committee to understand that when this gentleman speaks thus of the "City," he means the "Ring," and by "the people" Mr. TWEED and himself.

MINOR TOPICS.

On Sunday last it was reported in Washington that the Japanese would attend the Metropolitan Methodist Church. As a consequence, hundreds of idle people flocked to the church, but as the Japanese did not make their appearance the audience was disappointed. So far the affair was commonplace and unobjectionable. But the pastor of the church, not wishing to have it supposed that the audience had been drawn together on false pretenses, publicly assured those present that he had not authorized the announcement that the Japanese would attend his church, but that on the next Sunday he thought he could confidently promise that they would be present. For a pastor to advertise a week in advance that those attending his ministrations would have an opportunity to stare at the Japanese, is certainly a singular proceeding. If Japanese may be used to draw a church audience, why should not other objects of curiosity be also employed to the same good end? The Washington pastor can hardly draw the line at Japanese ambassadors, and he would find it difficult to show why Japanese jugglers might not be similarly employed, with equal propriety. A Methodist service, if used with operatic music, and with feats of Japanese jugglery introduced just prior to the sermon, would undoubtedly draw large houses, but what would the pious WESLEYS have said to such a profanation?

The *World* recently issued an almanac. This was not a very extraordinary feat, but the *World* has ever since been overwhelmed with a sense of the wonderful value of that almanac. Day after day it discovers something new in that publication, and straightway expresses its surprise and admiration in the most emphatic terms. One day it breaks off a column of solemn denunciation of the President for his wicked popularity with the people, in order to exclaim: "See here! the *World* almanac positively has a list of all the days of the year!" Another day its praise of Senator SCHURZ is interrupted while it breaks into the cry, "Good heavens, that *World* almanac contains statistical tables that are really astonishing," or "that *World* almanac is as 'choke full of sense' as Sol Gills himself!" Doubtless the *World* believes all it says about its almanac, and we must admit that it is a very much better almanac than the much puffed "*Tribune* Almanac," which is stuffed full of errors from beginning to end.

It is asserted by the cable that the Pope is actually engaged in packing up his private portable property in order to abandon Rome; and it is further said that Trent is to afford him an asylum. The Pope may intend to leave Rome temporarily in order to attend the Ecumenical Council, which, it was rumored a few days ago, is soon to be called together either in Malta or that vague locality which the cable calls Trent. That he has no idea of permanently abandoning the Vatican is the conviction of all persons who are acquainted with the present condition and prospects of the Papacy. He has everything to gain by remaining in Rome, and appealing to the sympathies of the faithful on the ground that he is insulted by the presence of Sardinian troops under his palace windows. While in Rome he can embarrass the Italian Government, and profit by all its mistakes. The moment he has abandoned the capital, the National Government will be able to carry out its schemes for the improvement of the city unhampered, and the contrast which will thus be afforded between the enlightened Government of the King and the suspicious despotism of the Pope, will greatly injure his chances of ever returning to rule in the city which he still claims to own. The Pope may be obstinate, but neither he nor his advisers are deficient in cunning, and we may be sure he will never make the false move of abandoning the Vatican.

The suggestions of the TIMES as to the advantages to be derived by our energetic young men from canoeing have borne fruit in the formation of a canoe club in this City, which proposes to undertake regattas and other nautical amusements. It should be remembered, however, that the object of the canoe is not to sail races but to cruise. Men who expect to find the speed of the shell-boat and the comfort of the yacht in a canoe will be disappointed. It, however, does afford precisely what is needed for a cheap and pleasant excursion over the endless water courses of this country. Unless the indiscretion of the club in the matter of races should bring the canoe into disrepute, it is sure to be immensely popular when put to its legitimate use.

It is astonishing how culpably careless people are about their wills, and what trouble they thus entail upon survivors. Some years ago Lord HENRY SEYMOUR, brother of the late Marquis of HERTFORD, died in Paris, leaving his property, which amounted to about $800,000 a year, to the *hospices* of London and Paris. Lord HENRY, although legally the son of an English peer, and resident in Paris, had never been in England, and thus, no doubt, came to employ a French expression in making his will. The word led to a dispute among various institutions in England, and much money was wasted at law before a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. Lately, a Mr. BRISCOE, who had, for about forty years, been a Magistrate and member of Parliament, and might, therefore, be presumed to know something of business, or at all events to employ some one about his will who did, left a legacy to "The Victoria Hospital." No sooner did this fact come to light than two claimants were promptly in the field, viz: The City of London Hospital, in Victoria Park, of which Mr. BRISCOE had for twenty years been a supporter, and the Victoria Hospital for sick children, to which he had not contributed. The Court of Chancery decided in favor of the institution in which he had so long evinced an interest.

C. L. R. forwards us $10 for the Children's Aid Society.

The Judiciary Investigation Committee—The Proceedings Yesterday.

An open session of the Judiciary Investigation Committee was held at 6 o'clock last evening, to consider the several acts relating to the reorganization of the local Judicial Districts of New-York, and to hear argument thereon. All the Committee were present except Messrs. HILL and TILDEN. Mr. PRINCE occupied the chair. Of the District Judges who are affected by these acts, there were present Judges PORTER, QUINN, MAGUIRE and KOCH. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER appeared in their behalf, as did Mr. DAWSON.

Mr. SPENCER said he understood the Committee were prepared to hear argument on the bills which had been introduced in the Legislature to reorganize the local Judicial districts of this City. These bills were of the most sweeping character, and contemplated a total change in the Judiciary, from the Marine Court downward. He wished to know what bills the Committee now had on which they wished to take testimony or hear argument.

The Chairman said the only bills now in the hands of the Committee were those introduced by Mr. TWOMBLY and Mr. JOHN FOLEY. There were others of a similar nature, but they were at Albany.

Mr. SPENCER asked if there had been any charges made against the Judges that these bills proposed to legislate out of office, or if any petitions had been filed against them, or, indeed, if any specific reasons had been assigned why they should be ousted from their places.

The Chairman said the bills were simply for reorganizing the local Judiciary system. He was not aware that any charges of misconduct had been made against any of the gentlemen who would be affected by them.

Mr. SPENCER then asked that the matter be postponed for the present, to allow time to examine all the bills at Albany relating to this subject.

Some discussion took place, and it was finally agreed to consider the whole subject of the local Judiciary Courts of New-York next Tuesday at Albany. The Committee then adjourned. Later in the evening it reassembled in secret session, and did not adjourn till nearly 10.

The bill of Mr. FOLEY is entitled "An act to amend an act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts of New-York into one act, passed April 13, 1857, and the several acts passed amendatory thereof, supplemental thereto." It was understood that Mr. FOLEY would be present to speak on this bill, but for some reason he was absent, and several other gentlemen who were expected to be present in favor of the bills did not put in an appearance.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

MRS. WOOD AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, fresh from her newest London triumphs, and from the "indorsement" of that Mæcenas of letters and of art, Mr. CHARLES READE, appeared last night at Niblo's Garden. The lady has not acted here before in three years. Her audience, despite the bad weather, was numerous, and her greeting was cordial. The piece chosen was Mr. BROUGHAM's burlesque, or rather extravaganza, of "Pocahontas," rearranged and rechristened as "La Belle Sauvage." Thus altered, the production is said to have been acted 260 nights in London. There is certainly a good deal of fun in it, and that for which the author is responsible is not only clever but unobjectionable. This encomium does not apply to all of the interpolations, and some of the "business" is in decidedly bad taste. Perhaps this in some measure accounts for the extravaganza's success. It is at all events certain that what may best be described as the music-hall part of the business is most heartily applauded by the audience, and that the music-hall part of the business is not the best of it.

Of Mrs. JOHN WOOD, it is fair to say that she makes the most of the material with which she has to work. With a voice somewhat worn and thin she produces an infinite number of lively and melodious effects in an exacting succession of songs and concerted pieces. With a face somewhat immobile and at any rate not endowed by nature with variety of expression—always except such as can be conveyed by a pair of undeniably fine eyes—she yet contrives always to suggest her meaning, and that sometimes in a very happy manner. Mrs. WOOD's best point is perhaps her action, which is singularly free and dashing. The absence of constraint in this wise is always agreeable, and, in a part so full of pantomime as *Pocahontas*, is displayed in a style quite refreshing. The lady's dancing, too, is remarkably finished and agile, and—barring the everlasting *can-can*, which, it seems, must be thrust in to wind up the third act—is throughout a pleasure to see. Mrs. WOOD dresses *Pocahontas* exquisitely, and, from the rapturous plaudits that greeted her entrance to the hearty call that summoned her before the curtain at the close, her reappearance was marked by hearty encouragement from the public.

Mr. MARK SMITH is capital in *Powhatan*. He may think it a poor compliment to be liked better in such a rôle than in others more "legitimate," but his humor, his figure, his voice and his manner are all so felicitously adapted to the gigantic and eccentric Indian chieftain that he must forgive the expression of the preference. Mr. SMITH sings and dances most effectively, and won last night, to cap his hearty reception, almost unbounded applause. Mr. G. W. ANSON, the *Capt. John Smith* of the occasion, is an experienced and versatile artist, and helps the piece amazingly; but *can't* he get on without singing? To be out of tune so perpetually as he is becomes simply excruciating, and it takes all the favor that Mr. ANSON really deserves in other respects to condone the effect of his unfortunate vocal efforts. Miss EMILY WESTON is a pretty girl and a promising actress, and did what she had to do in both farce and extravaganza very nicely indeed. In both pieces Mr. A. W. YOUNG, well and pleasantly remembered at Wallack's some time back, also made agreeable impressions. The management at Niblo's have taken their customary pains to put "La Belle Sauvage" worthily on the stage, and with its immense store of songs, jigs, choruses, breakdowns and pretty dresses to back Mrs. JOHN WOOD's undoubted popularity, the piece will probably hold the boards here for some weeks to come.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—"JULIUS CÆSAR."

Last night saw a notable change in the cast of "Julius Cæsar." Mr. EDWIN BOOTH assumed the rôle of *Cassius*, and Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK that of *Brutus*. We have before indicated our reasons for believing that Mr. BOOTH would give a more satisfying delineation of the former character than of the latter. *Cassius* is a part in every way suited to Mr. BOOTH's genius. His conceptions are marked oftener by intensity than by breadth. Hence we find him most successful in the portrayal of what, for want of a better name, we may call the selfish passions. Envy, malignant hatred, avarice, or cunning, for instance, we should expect him to simulate more effectively than magnanimity or exalted patriotism. This, we need hardly say, is with the actor a matter entirely of artistic disposition, not at all of moral bent. On the stage all passions are equal; those having most worth, whose representation is most striking or instructive. To the eye of art the villain of the drama is often a more agreeable object than the immaculate hero.

The same mental constitution which enables Mr. BOOTH to play *Iago* better than *Othello*, would naturally make his *Cassius* more satisfactory than his *Brutus*. In both *Iago* and *Cassius*, nominally subordinate parts, but really considered merely as character studies, the most exacting in their respective plays, the immediate motive of the action is the same, as well as the means used to give it effect. In each envy is the inspiration and craft the lever of its execution. But the cunning of the one works to a noble end, and that of the other to a base one. Just as the envy of *Cassius* has its rise in thwarted ambition, and of *Iago* in insatiate malice, more minute variations are to be found in the dispositions of each. *Iago* is cool, wily, calculating, treacherous. *Cassius* is fiery, passionate, vindictive, is a schemer in spite of himself, impatient of his own intrigues. In the Roman even the vices are grandiose, as in the Italian all is base. Add to this the original generosity of *Cassius'* nature, warped by disappointment, but still here and there struggling to assert itself, and the key to the character, complex and perverse as it is, is tolerably clear.

From the beginning of the drama it is evident that SHAKESPEARE intended *Cassius* as a foil to his nobler, high-minded and better balanced associate. The latter, loving *Cæsar* tenderly, is slowly moved to a deed he abhors by the conviction that his country demands the sacrifice of affection to patriotism.

> "This was the noblest Roman of them all:
> All the conspirators save only he
> Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar."

So in regard to the malversation of *Lucius Pella*, the inflexible integrity of *Brutus* contrasts with the facile connivance of *Cassius*. Throughout the same difference is to be noted. *Brutus* tolerant, generous, magnanimous, thinking always first of his country; *Cassius* suspicious, sour, proscriptive, thinking first always of himself. Over the dead body of *Cæsar* he exults chiefly in the after fame of the deed. In the last scene again his inexpressible vanity breaks forth: "I am a soldier," he tells *Brutus*, "older in practice, abler than yourself to make conditions." Always and everywhere his pride is pre-eminent.

In the last two acts, indeed, the hunger of a jealousy appeased, and the imminence of the crisis calling forth all his energies, *Cassius* is another and a better man, as SHAKESPEARE's wonderful art does not fail to notice and record. But up to that point, to epitomize the difference in a word—the *Brutus* of the play is a patriot, the *Cassius* a politician. Herein it is to be observed, and the same remark holds true generally of the personages and incidents of the play, SHAKESPEARE has not deviated from the generally-received historical accounts. PLUTARCH says of *Cassius* that even in his youth he was noted for his inflated egotism and irritable temper.

We have been at pains to make this brief and necessarily incomplete analysis of the character of *Cassius*, because it is sometimes misconceived, and because without a nice appreciation of it much of the beauty of Mr. BOOTH's interpretation must be lost. To say that this is carefully studied, intelligent, and consistent throughout, is to do it scanty justice. More than this, it is permeated with an intense and electric vitality, which is not always a feature of Mr. BOOTH's acting, and which must set this part among his foremost representations. To point out its many excellencies would be no light task. We cannot refrain, however, from noting the delicately shaded delivery of the first appeal to *Brutus*, and the declaration, action, and pausing in the assassination scene, which are all exceedingly fine and picturesque. So, too, in the quarrel scene, where the better nature of the man breaks forth, Mr. BOOTH's *Cassius* leaves nothing to ask in impetuosity and tenderness. But, indeed, it is altogether a finished work of art. The very defects that, in our judgment, detracted from the excellence of his *Brutus* help to make his *Cassius* one of Mr. BOOTH's very best delineations.

Mr. CRESWICK delivers the lines of *Brutus* with correctness and care, and acts with ease and dignity. If his performance presents no traits to call for original comment, it offers as little to provoke disapproval. Mr. CRESWICK's bearing and gesture are especially commendable. The rest of the cast we have noticed so often before that particular reference is now needless. We may add, in conclusion, however, that in its new shape "Julius Cæsar" was more effective than ever, and will, we doubt not, enter on a new lease of popularity.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

An extravaganza entitled "Luna;" or, "The Little Boy who Cried for the Moon," and the sterling old farce of "A Bull in a China-shop," were the principal attractions at Wood's Museum last evening, though a very large proportion of the audience were doubtless attracted by a desire to see the four Fijian cannibals recently imported by Mr. P. T. BARNUM. These cannibals comprise three men and one woman, the latter a young lady who has just attained her twentieth year, and who is a Princess in her own right. The specimens of savage life were introduced to the audience by Mr. BARNUM, and represented a variety of war-songs and dances with great spirit, the dwarf "Ra Bian" making himself particularly conspicuous by his agility. In the extravaganza, Misses PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT and THERESA WOOD and Mr. SHELDON appear. The piece abounds with puns, local hits, songs and dances, and is well placed upon the stage. The cannibals can be seen throughout the day in the lecture-room.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The return of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe to the Academy of Music, attracted to that spacious theatre one of the largest and brightest gatherings that has ever graced its auditorium. Every seat was occupied, and no standing-room at all worthy of the name was to be had long before the curtain rose. "Mignon" reintroduced to the audience Miss NILSSON, Mlle. DUVAL, MM. CAPOUL and JAMET, and Mr. LYALL. M. THOMAS' opera was listened to with the intelligent pleasure springing from an increased acquaintance with the score, and was much applauded. Well-worn ideas and well-worn forms—more numerous than the early representations disclosed—are apparent as the intimacy ripens, but the composer's skill and taste as a harmonist go far toward softening the effect of trivialities and commonplaces. A great deal of the music in "Mignon" will endure so long as graceful themes and elegant settings are appreciated. The duet of the swallows, for instance, the romance, "Conosci tu quel suol," the pretty interlude in form of a *gavotte*, the quaint *styrienne*, the polonaise, and the air "Ah! non credea," will bear frequent repetition. To name these numbers of the work is to mention the points of its recital, yesterday, at which the delight of the hearers was expressed by most applause. In its entirety, *Mignon* is among the parts by which Miss NILSSON will be best remembered, both as an actress and as a singer. In the two capacities she exacted, on the occasion we write of, as large a tribute of laurels as during the Winter season. In picturing the *sauvagerie* of the gypsy, the longing of the exile for the sunny land from which she has so long been estranged, the amusing jealousy of *Filina's* rival, and the varied moods of the maiden in the last act, the old impression of a talent not to be surpassed on the lyric stage, was wrought. And in the most striking passages of the opera, the expressive delivery and delicious vocalization of the songstress were admired after the familiar fashion. Thus, in act the first, "Conosci quel suol" and the "Duo delle rondinelle" were redemanded; in the second act, the *styrienne* awakened a request for repetition which ought to have had a more liberal acknowledgment; thus again, in act the third, the impassioned fragments of the music elicited hearty plaudits. It is needless to say that Miss NILSSON's reappearance was the signal for a flattering demonstration, and that her path was literally strewn with flowers. For the credit of the management, it is pleasant to add that the merits of the artists surrounding the prima donna are sufficiently decided to suffer in no respect from the comparison. It would be hard to find a more graceful and fervid representative of *Guglielmo* than M. CAPOUL; a more touching and dignified personation of *Lotario* than that supplied by M. JAMET, or a more captivating and brilliant *Filina* than the comédienne whom Mlle. DUVAL pictures. A rapturous encore followed M. CAPOUL's romance in the first act, and the dash of Mlle. DUVAL's not faultless execution of the polonaise would have been fruitful of quite agreeable results, but for the hurry of the action at that stage of proceedings. Mr. LYALL embodied *Laerte*, and the rôle of *Federico* was intrusted to Mlle. FERRETTI, who filled it acceptably. The chorus was occasionally rather unsteady, especially in the first act. The band was in good condition in regard to numbers and unanimity. Mr. MARETZEK conducted as heretofore. Wednesday, "Il Trovatore" is to be interpreted.

The Double-Dealer.

St. Louis Democrat.

If a party is not essentially patriotic the citizen who affiliates with it, knowing that it is not, acts dishonorably. If SCHURZ never believed in the patriotism of the Republican Party he was false to every manly instinct in accepting it as the means of his elevation. To rise through party modes and then affect scorn of them is hypocrisy. To seek power through a party organization, and then use the power so obtained to destroy that organization, is to add perfidy to hypocrisy.

A great gulf now divides Senator SCHURZ from his party. It has been created by his long, unvarying, earnest and increasing opposition to the measures of his party. He protests that his motives are patriotic. Only Omniscience can see motives. But while as a Senator he has long pursued a course of utter hostility to his party's measures, what has been his course toward his party itself?

There are in this matter certain features that require some explanation to harmonize them with the immaculate purity of motive so often and so loudly professed by the conscientious Senator. One of those features is, that all his influence was given to break down the Republican organization in this State, while in the national Senate he still claimed to be in harmony with the national organization of his party. While he sat in caucus with Republican Senators, his bosom friends were in caucus with Democrats in Missouri. While he went from Republican councils in Washington to proclaim from his place in the Senate his devotion to the Republican cause and Party, his proxies were in intimate council with Democrats in St. Louis for the destruction of the Republican Party of the country. Men claiming to speak for him, men known to be in communication with him, men with whom he is now notoriously associated, and none of whose acts he has ever repudiated, were here plotting with Democrats for the destruction of the Republican Party in Missouri in order to destroy that party everywhere; while he at the same time sat cloaked as a friend among Republican chiefs at the national capital, and in open Senate ostentatiously paraded that cloak of friendship in order the deadlier to strike, in concert with his co-traitorous and Democratic allies in Missouri and elsewhere, the national Republican Party.

Every one remembers when SCHURZ was protesting his devotion to Republican principles as the country's first necessity, and his invincible faith that the Republican masses would triumphantly maintain them, while he modestly used his perfectly conceded right to exercise an independent judgment upon each measure of the Administration. At that hour he and his accredited friends were struggling to prevent, as a calamity to be averted from themselves, the reunion of Republicans here upon any national Republican platform whatever, struggling hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with Democrats to convert into a national and incurable division a breach which SCHURZ had himself, in his reply to Mr. DRAKE in the Senate, characterized as growing exclusively out of a local and transient cause.

Mark the full significance of this conduct. To the nation SCHURZ professed to be seeking this and that reform in and through the Republican Party; to believe that the masses of that party were in sympathy with him, and to desire that they would make these reforms part of the Republican policy. In St. Louis, where reform Republicans—if we accept the election of 1870 as the criterion—were about three times as numerous as others, and could therefore have inscribed their principles on the banner of a united party, and made them of some effect, his influence was [illegible] exerted against any such reunion. If this showed anything, it showed that what SCHURZ and his friends wanted was not success through the Republican Party, but success over it. They wanted no unity for reform, nor any reform through unity, but to raise the reform cry as a means of fatal division. They deliberately abandoned the power they had claimed to be capable of wielding in the National Convention.

It was a wily double game, and subtly played. The work was on one hand to prevent Republican consolidation in Missouri; and on the other, by professing faithfulness to Republican consolidation in the country, to be able to destroy that also, and to make use of the former effort, as well as all other efforts, to this end. In prosecuting this programme, explanations was to be avoided—no explanations nor frank avowals were to be vouchsafed. When SCHURZ returned to St. Louis from his anti-Grant exploits, and when Democratic Central Committeemen and his co-conspirators tendered him an ovation, the one question filling all minds was the very one on which he was dumb. He fulsomely proposed to pour out his whole heart, yet left nobody the wiser. All interviewers found him voluble enough till the point of his party relations was approached; then he was ambiguous, evasive, reticent, and his newspaper in St. Louis declared his silence golden. But to intelligent Missourians the facts were clear as the sun. The only question with them was whether a truer perception of interests might not yet induce Mr. SCHURZ to retrace his steps. It was thought that his reticence might have as part of its object the practicability of such a return, and this issue was hoped for. But the cautious duplicity, and the meditated, partially affected and progressing treachery, were painfully conspicuous.

Mr. SCHURZ's present attitude of openly admitted and distinctly proclaimed hostility to his party has been approached very gradually, with many and strenuous denials of such intent, with these denials in time becoming fewer and cautiously qualified, then repeated with fuller qualifications, again reiterated with increased qualifications, till at length the Democratic crescendo forgets all Republican denials, and the farce finally ends, as everybody saw it must, in throwing off all disguise and disclosing unmasked the traitor of months of plotting enmity and cunning hypocrisy. It is now plain that the SCHURZ of this February, 1872, toiling to effect an anti-Republican Presidential nomination, is the precise SCHURZ who, repudiating as libelous any suspicion that he could be capable of such a position, began his present work in his strangely bitter attacks upon the President in January, 1871.

Masterly abilities never yet saved a false statesman, and were SCHURZ a hundred times as smart of tongue as he is, his rhetoric could not hide his subtly meditated, long prepared for, finally consummated perfidy. His persistent and envenomed hostility to Republican measures would alone discover the motive inspiring it, but the double-dealing and falsehood manifest in his party relations, where only fullest frankness could become an honest man, throw a blaze of light upon the patriotism he alleges as his sole incitement to his Senatorial course.

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—The Eighth-Avenue Railroad Fares—The Fees Paid to the Collectors of Assessments.

The Board met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Assistant Alderman GALVIN presided. A petition was presented to donate to the Five Points House of Industry the sum of $2,651 69; deferred to the Committee on Donations. A resolution was passed requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board if, in his opinion, the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company have the legal power and right under their charter to charge five cents extra fare for carrying passengers above Fifty-ninth-street. The following resolution was presented and referred:

Resolved, That all the streets, avenues, and lanes, and alleys, public places that have been regulated, graded, sewered and paved at the expense of the property-owners of the property benefited thereby, shall not again be assessed for any improvement, but all such assessments, charges and expenses for such further improvement shall be at the expense of the City.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, Mr. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works, sent in a communication that the number of laborers employed by his Department varied almost daily, and that the present number is 765.

Mr. GEIS offered resolutions, which were adopted, that the Board of Health report to this Board the names of the parties furnishing the so-called "iron-clad ash-can," and which property-owners are compelled to adopt, by resolution of the Board of Health; also the price charged therefor, and if any contract exists between the Board of Health and the patentees of said ash-can; that the Corporation Counsel inform the Board whether the Board of Health have power to compel property-owners to adopt a specially-described vessel for the reception of ashes and garbage.

The Committee on Finance presented a report upon a preamble, relative to the fees paid to the Collector of Assessments, and a resolution to repeal the ordinance, under authority of which such fees are included in the assessment rolls and paid, and also a communication from Commissioner VAN NORT, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Collector of Assessments in reference to said preamble and resolution. The Committee stated that from May, 1867, to July 31, 1871, there has been paid to the Collector of Assessments, as fees to his Bureau, $560,824 70. The Committee also stated that the entire duties of the Bureau are performed by the Collector of Assessments and four or five employes, and the employes receive compensation out of the fees of the office to the extent of about $11,000 per annum, and the remainder of said fees are divided between the Collector and such deputies as are from time to time appointed, they performing no work and rendering no assistance whatever to the Collector in the duties of the Bureau. The following amounts have been paid to the clerical force, the Collector and the Deputy Collectors, &c., from May 1, 1867, to July 31, 1871: To the clerical force, $44,783 97; to the Collector of Assessments, HENRY STARKWEATHER, $65,[illegible] 28. To the Deputy Collectors, viz.:

A. D. Barber, from May, 1867, to July 31, 1871	$65,621 39
Geo. F. Johnson, from May, 1867, to July 31, 1871	61,[illegible] 96
Henry W. Genet, from May, 1867, to November, 1867	1,712 97
Henry Smith, from May, 1867, to July 31, 1871	65,624 39
M. B. Brown, from May, 1867, to Aug. 31, 1868	2,361 15
Francis McCabe, from Dec. 1, to Aug. 31, 1868	679 98
H. Vandewater, from Feb. 1, 1868, to April, 1870	55,739 14
Wm. Walsh, from Feb. 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869	381 21
Wm. M. Tweed, from April 1, 1868, to July 31, 1871	101,978 17
Jas. M. Sweeny, from July 1, 1868, to July 31, 1871	69,947 36
H. P. Whitney, from April, 1870, to July 31, 1871	19,208 04
T. J. Mackenzie, from May, 1870, to April 30, 1871	14,835 30
L. J. Stewart, from May, 1871, to July 31, 1871	4,139 29
For political expenses	27,311 45

That during the period referred to there has been paid to the Bureau $129,299 67, as fees and assessments thus charged to the City alone, a sum largely in excess of what would have been required to perform the work of the Bureau with salaried officers. The Committee concluded their report by recommending for adoption the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the ordinance of the Common Council in relation to the fees of the Collector of Assessments, and duties of the Board of Assessors in relation thereto, passed July 18, 1853, and the amendment thereto, passed Nov. 24, 1868, be and are hereby repealed and rescinded.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen—The Garbage Nuisance—The Gas Question—The Lafayette-Place Extension.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, President COCHRANE in the chair. A petition was presented by Alderman MEHRBACH from a large number of citizens for relief against the present gas monopoly, which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Alderman RADDE presented a petition from the widow of MICHAEL CARROLL, who claims that her husband was elected Alderman instead of THOMAS COMAN. This action was taken on the part of the petitioner so that she might receive her husband's salary. The petition was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. A resolution was presented and referred to open Seventy-third street, from Third-avenue to the East River. A resolution was adopted instructing the Street-cleaning Commissioners to remove garbage between 12 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. A resolution was adopted requiring the gas-light companies to report to the Board the number of street-lamps lighted and paid for by the City, and the number of lamps used by any individual or company and paid for by the City without the direction of the Common Council. The Committee on Roads presented a report against the proposed extension of Lafayette-place, which was received, and a resolution, offered by Alderman VAN SCHAICK, to rescind the resolution of the old Board to extend this street, was adopted.

The Controller sent in a communication showing the amount appropriated for carrying on the Legislative Department of the City from Jan. 1, 1872, to April, 1872, as follows: Amount appropriated, $[illegible]; amount paid to date, $10,[illegible]; balance, $[illegible] 10. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, to fix the wages of the employes of the City Departments at $2 50 per day. A resolution was adopted to regulate and grade Eighteenth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues; Eighty-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to the River Drive; also Eighty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard; Also Eighteenth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the River Drive.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mayor HALL in the Chair. A communication was read from Major-Gen. SHALER, of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., stating that there were outstanding claims against the City for provisions furnished the troops on the 12th of July last, and that a long time had elapsed since the bills were incurred; that some of them had been paid out of the regimental funds, owing to the importunities of the creditors, and recommending that the Board pay the bills as soon as possible. Referred to Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms. The Board then adjourned.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Investigation Resumed by the Committee in Washington.

Gen. Porter Demolishes Mudgett's Vilifications—No One in the White House Interested in General Order Business—The General's Relations with the President—He Draws Only His Army Pay.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Custom-house investigation was resumed this morning by the Committee, who met for that purpose in the room of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads. The session lasted nearly six hours, and the whole time was occupied in the examination of Gen. HORACE PORTER, Acting Secretary to the President. There were present quite a number of spectators, as well as half a score of the newspaper slanderers of the President, whose faces, however, wore a very blank expression during the greater part of the examination, for the testimony was very damaging to the cause which they have so much at heart. What surprised them and their backers on the Committee was the documentary evidence produced, the letters which, with one exception, have never before seen the light, and the existence of which was unknown to the President's accusers. They did not suppose for an instant that Mr. GRINNELL would turn up as a witness in writing to clear Gen. PORTER, and to convict poor MUDGETT of absolute falsehood. These letters, with PORTER's testimony, which was very clear, completely used up what little was left of this sweet witness, who to revenge himself for lost contracts and lost position, has sacrificed himself utterly. GRINNELL, EMBREE, CANNON, LEET, COCHRANE and PORTER have all contradicted him utterly. One of the features which created the strongest impression was the fact that LEET's proportion of that famous mess was $69 46 per month. The record of the President and Gen. PORTER was shown by the letters produced by the latter's testimony to be, in this matter, as pure and clean as their most ardent friends could desire. Senator BAYARD, who conducted the cross-examination, treating the witness, of course, as a genteel prisoner at the bar, spent two hours or more in an adroit, keen, sarcastic effort to connect PORTER and the President with the Custom-house and General Order business. He suggested incidents, dates, conferences, occasions, conversations, dinners and other incidents without number, and framed questions with answers which he put in Gen. PORTER's mouth to be sworn to, but the latter was cool, self-possessed and cautious, answering almost always in the negative. CASSERLY, who is far less decent in his mode of treating witnesses than BAYARD, tried his hand with no better success. The Committee will to-morrow examine a witness by the name of CHAS. W. SHULZ.

Detailed Report of the Examination of Gen. Porter.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The New-York Custom-house Investigation Committee assembled this morning, all were present except Senator STEWART. A conversation took place in regard to printing the testimony. It was stated by the clerk to the Committee on alleged Southern outrages, of which Senator SCOTT is Chairman, that the Committee itself made arrangements to have its testimony printed in order that its members might the more conveniently examine it, the same to be kept secret and no copies of it distributed without the order of the Committee. It was finally resolved to ask the Senate to authorize an appropriation of $10,000 to pay for printing the testimony.

PROSECUTION FOR BRIBERY.

The Chairman caused to be read a letter from Attorney-General WILLIAMS, dated Feb. 21, addressed to NOAH DAVIS, Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, stating that it appears from the testimony of the Committee that certain persons have accepted presents, bribes or rewards from importers of merchandise. The Attorney was therefore directed, by order of the President, to examine into the same, and if such persons have acted in violation of the laws, to take action in the premises with a view to prosecution without unnecessary delay.

Mr. DAVIS asked that a copy of the testimony be furnished to him; and also, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish information of such cases as may have come to his knowledge concerning smuggling, bribing, and other offenses. Other letters were read showing that the Grand Jury were ready to inquire into the charges, and that instructions had been given to the New-York Collector of Customs to furnish all the information in his possession relative to smuggling and bribing. The Committee ordered a copy of the testimony to be furnished.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. PORTER.

Gen. PORTER was sworn and examined, saying he was now Secretary to the President, and had been since the inauguration; he testified about Col. LEET's pursuits before he became connected with the General Order business; after the inauguration, being desirous of leaving the army, he applied to the President for some position, and the President said he would appoint him Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans, but LEET declined that appointment, stating that the pay at New-Orleans was too small, and that his wife objected to go there. LEET having informed him that he was about to apply for the labor business in New-York, Gen. PORTER endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that any person about the President entering into such employment would be subject to constant personal attacks. He advised LEET to go into some private business; a proposition had been made by DON CAMERON to LEET to become manager of the Lochiel Iron-works; Gen. PORTER said to LEET he had heard the President in general terms express himself against the acceptance of public office such as LEET sought; on the 20th of April Gen. PORTER accompanied the President to West Point, and on his return to New-York he wrote Col. LEET a letter as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

MY DEAR LEET: I do not like to be the bearer of bad news to you, but I think I ought to tell you what the President said when he returned from New-York. He remarked that he had heard so much about corruption in Custom-house jobs, and the influence brought to bear in getting positions, that he would never appoint any one who had been around him to a position in a Custom-house, no matter what his qualifications. In speaking about you, he said, "I don't know who told him of the office;" also, that you ought to accept DON CAMERON's proposition, for, though he believes you as pure as any one, yet he would never consent to have you go to a Custom-house. He said the attacks would be constant, and injure both you and him. He feels just as I have always felt about such matters. You can now judge of the situation, and act accordingly.

Yours, in great haste,

(Signed) HORACE PORTER.

He told me I could say this to you.

On the 7th of May Col. HILLYER called at Gen. PORTER's room and said LEET and Mr. HOW were anxious to enter into partnership and obtain the business in New-York. Gen. PORTER informed him it would not be advisable for Mr. LEET to accept such business, as the President had expressed himself against it. Col. HILLYER thought it strange, and said that LEET ought to apply to business like other gentlemen. LEET obtained the General Order business from Mr. GRINNELL in the Spring of 1870, and in this he had no assistance from Gen. PORTER or the President. Several weeks elapsed before Gen. PORTER heard of LEET's having obtained the General Order business. In answer to a question as to messing together in this city, it appeared that Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK leased a house for three years, purchased furniture, and organized what in the army is called a mess. This was in October, 1867. When LEET determined to resign, in 1869, he took his family West. Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK then invited Col. LEET to come to their house as a guest. There were in the house Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK, their wives and Col. LEET—five in all. Col. LEET paid one-fifth of the expenses. Instead of his paying several thousand dollars, the highest sum he paid in any one month was $69 46. In reply to a question by the Chairman, whether the mess received any interest from that business, Gen. PORTER replied, "None whatever," and he had no reason to suppose that LEET shared in the profits of any business in New-York. On the 17th of April, 1870, LEET came in to Gen. PORTER's room and informed him that MUDGETT had declared at the Arlington House that Gen. PORTER was connected with the jobs in the New-York Custom-house. Gen. PORTER was determined to ask for an explanation and sent for MUDGETT, who came in with Gen. COCHRANE. MUDGETT, on being interrogated, said he had made the remark but not of his own knowledge. He gave as his authority LINDSEY, EMBREE, GRINNELL and others. In refutation, Gen. PORTER to-day shows from LINDSEY, EMBREE, MATTHEWSON and GRINNELL that they had not made the charge. Collector GRINNELL's letter is as follows:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

MY DEAR GENERAL PORTER: I was sorry that you would not spend a longer time with me on Saturday, as you left me with the impression upon my mind that you had not fully freed yourself upon the subject of our conversation. So far as the rumors and insinuations as to people being interested in contracts connected with the Custom-house here affecting, I pay no attention to them. So far as such rumors have been brought to my attention as affecting yourself and your associates, no man has been more outspoken and decided in denying them both in public and private than I have been. I know that you are not in any way interested in any contract given out here, and neither you nor any other person about the Executive Mansion has ever indicated a desire to be so interested. Many applications for such contracts were of course made to me, and men were strongly urged by Senators and Representatives, but so far as I know or believe, from no improper motives they were awarded to those whom I considered to be good men and deserving of them. People who are complaining and circulating rumors, or some of them, are, perhaps, those who failed to obtain General Order or other contracts. I write this that you may feel perfectly assured that no words or suggestion has ever been made by me which could authorize any one in entertaining the idea for a moment that you were in any way, shape or manner, interested or concerned in any contract, or that any had been awarded in deference to requests from parties in the Executive Mansion. I am, very truly, your friend,

(Signed.) M. H. GRINNELL.

The following letter from G. W. EMBREE was also read:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Upon my return to the New-York Custom-house, Saturday afternoon, after a temporary absence, through the day, Mr. GRINNELL informed me that in an interview he had just had with you reference was made to an interview which I had had with Mr. B. F. MUDGETT, on which occasion I made some remarks reflecting upon you. I regret that I was unable to see you personally, as I made an effort to do on Saturday evening in calling at Fifth-avenue Hotel, where I was informed you would be found. Failing to do this I take this early occasion to say most emphatically that in no conversation with Mr. MUDGETT or any one else have I made use of any language affecting your good name, nor have I consciously, by hints, shrugs or innuendoes sought to convey any impression that I knew more than I cared to express of Custom-House contracts. I know nothing except the fact that many times names have been used in this connection who know as little and care as little for them as I do. I regret extremely that my name should have been mixed up in any matter which could by any peradventure cause you a moment's uneasiness, and can only reiterate my disavowal of having said or done aught that could throw a shadow of obloquy or suspicion upon you.

Very respectfully yours,

To Gen. HORACE PORTER. G. W. EMBREE.

Mr. PORTER said Mr. MUDGETT had come thither in April, 1870, and wanted a renewal of the contract for the labor business, and owing to his disappointment he had made the charge, and failing to prove it stands as a reviler. In answer to a question, Mr. PORTER said Mr. LEET was not a connection of the President or of his wife, and that Gen. RAWLINGS asked the President to give Mr. LEET a letter to Mr. GRINNELL. On the cross-examination, Mr. PORTER said Mr. GRINNELL made him an individual present of five gallons of sherry; it was used by the mess; he had no information whatever that any other persons were interested with LEET & STOCKING; he himself never had any partnership with either of them; he had never solicited any business for them; never did anything that would entitle him to their gratitude; they had never given him money or other valuable consideration; they never had the effrontery to offer it, knowing him too well to make such a proposition. The following letter was read at the instance of the witness:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 13, 1870.

DEAR SIR: You are about to enter upon the duties of Collector of Customs in New-York. Many persons in seeking office may use the President's name or mine in urging their claims. I wish to state to you distinctly at the outset that no one is authorized to do so. Many friends of mine whom I should be very glad to oblige have importuned me to write you letters in their behalf, but I have persistently refused to add to your present embarrassment by so doing. You will never hear from me on the subject of office. My only desire is to see you so distribute the patronage of your office as to render the most efficient service to the country and the cause of the Administration. Yours very truly,

HORACE PORTER.

To Hon. THOS. MURPHY, Collector of Customs, New-York.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to forward to you the marked portion of the inclosed newspaper articles. While the President does not for a moment suppose that you ever uttered the language it imputes to you, he deems it well to take this opportunity to say that if any persons have been employed in the Custom-house upon representation that they are his particular friends or favorites, he hopes they may be discharged, and that if any persons ever apply for positions under you upon such a pretense, he requests that they may not be employed.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

HORACE PORTER.

Hon. THOS. MURPHY, Collector of Customs, New-York City.

During the cross-examination by Senator BAYARD, Gen. PORTER said he never sent messages by LEET to LINDSAY, and had never had transactions with Mr. LINDSAY; he did not see much of him; LINDSAY made perhaps six visits to Washington during the time Mr. GRINNELL was Collector, and he was thought to be Mr. GRINNELL's secretary. In reply to the question what office he (Gen. PORTER) held, the General said Secretary to the President; it was an office partly civil and partly military; he was still an officer in the army; was a Colonel, with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General; he is assigned to duty at the Executive Mansion; his pay is the pay of his army rank only; has no other pay or emoluments; as to the letter given by the President to Lieut. LEET, addressed to Mr. GRINNELL, Gen. PORTER said that Lieut. LEET stepped out of the President's room and showed it to him; it was understood some days before that Mr. GRINNELL was to be Collector of the Port of New-York; Mr. LEET gave him the impression that he was going into the warehouse business and wanted Mr. GRINNELL to send Government stores to him; he did not know the precise terms, but it must have had reference to the General Order business; soon after the inauguration of the President, toward the close of March, Mr. GRINNELL was appointed Collector.

Senator BAYARD inquired of Gen. PORTER whether he and Mr. CATHERWOOD dined together at Willard's Hotel with Mr. GRINNELL, when the General Order system was discussed, before Mr. GRINNELL's appointment to office. Gen. PORTER replied that he did not recollect, but it was possible; he however remembered dining twice with Mr. GRINNELL at Willard's Hotel. He did not recollect whether Mr. CATHERWOOD and Gen. BABCOCK were there, nor did he recollect that Mr. LEET was there; he however could not now say. Senator WILSON and Mr. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, were present. He did not recollect whether or not the General Order business was discussed. He did not know when Mr. LEET went to New-York after receiving President GRANT's letter. Mr. LEET did not tell him that he had met with success, further than that Mr. GRINNELL was very polite to him and promised to assist him in the business; there was nothing subsequently to show there had been a large accession to LEET's wealth; he had only a speaking acquaintance with him, having met him but two or three times; he did not know that STOCKING had visited the Executive Mansion; he did not know that STOCKING had an interest with LEET in bidding for the labor contract. Having been asked whether, in the Summer of 1871, there was an interview between Mr. A. T. STEWART and the President at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Gen. PORTER replied he recollected it. STEWART complained of the alleged abuses of the General Order system. He supposed the President had the same knowledge of these affairs as he (PORTER) had, but did not know with certainty. He had a conversation with STEWART on the same subject, but could not say whether it was before or after STEWART's conversation with the President.

Gen. PORTER, having been interrogated as to correspondence between LEET and LINDSAY touching the acquisition of San Domingo, and speculations therewith, said he had no knowledge of such speculations; he had never had social intercourse with LINDSAY, and never spent an evening at his house. In answer to a question by Senator PRATT, he said the President's letter to Lieut. LEET was a general letter of introduction, and was written before Mr. GRINNELL's appointment to the Collectorship.

During the cross-examination by Senator CASSERLY, Gen. PORTER mentioned several interviews with Lieut. LEET while he was in Washington; they had spoken of the amount of lying by witnesses in New-York; Gen. PORTER came to the Committee-room to examine the testimony in which his name had been mentioned to see what misstatements had been made, in order to refute or correct them.

Gen. PORTER was under examination more than five hours. The Committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

More Hudson County Indictments.

The Hudson County, New-Jersey, Grand Jury, yesterday, brought into Court fifty-nine indictments in addition to the 107 already found, making a total of 166 bills thus far presented during the Spring Term. It was expected that they would have finished their work, but they desired another week, and were dismissed by the Court until Monday next. Among the present batch of bills are three against Police Justice SEYMOUR, of the Third Precinct. They charge him with holding stock in the *Wacht am Rhein*, a German newspaper, while holding a public office, with having embezzled $6,000 in city moneys, and with having failed to report to the City Treasurer the amounts of fines received within twenty-four hours, as required by law. Justice SEYMOUR desired to be allowed to give bail without entering a plea, but this was denied by the Court at the instance of the prosecuting attorney. Pleas of not guilty were then entered, and $2,500 bail entered in each case to answer the charges. These cases will come up for trial next week.

Minority Representation in Church Convention.

The Episcopal Church Conference held its second meeting at the Calvary Church, in Fourth-avenue, yesterday. The subject under discussion was the mode of procuring a more equitable and general representation of the public sentiment, both clerical and lay, in the Church conventions. The majority at present are said to have exclusive control in Convention, that majority being a rule by an "inside minority of wire-pullers," who govern the whole body. Rev. Dr. PETERS submitted a plan of "minority representation," which would mend this condition of affairs. Dr. MONTGOMERY spoke with great earnestness on the mismanagement of conventions, in which he had seen enough to disgust and disquiet him. There was no progress, he said, no manliness; the old machine went on grinding in the same way and with the same results. The speakers were Dr. WASHBURN, Dr. OSGOOD, Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Dr. [illegible] and Rev. Mr. WILSON and quite a warm discussion took place as to the non-attendance of the Bishop, and the remarks made by other clergymen who had spoken of the Conference "as a thing savoring of disloyalty and conspiracy which it was good to stay away from."

THE KIERNAN MURDER.

An Escape from the Gallows—The Prisoner Pleads Guilty of Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

The case of JOHN PURCELL for the alleged murder of WM. KIERNAN, in May, 1869, was called yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. PURCELL was arraigned for trial in this Court, before Recorder HACKETT, at the February Term of 1870. It then appeared that the deceased had some difficulty with the prisoner's brother, and blows had passed between them, but the fighting was all over when the prisoner drew a revolver and shot the deceased. He then ran away, and being pursued, sought refuge in the nearest Police Station. He was asked if he had killed KIERNAN, and replied: "If I did not I intended to; he licked me and my brother." On being told that KIERNAN was dead he exclaimed, "I am glad of it." At his trial in February, 1870, the jury convicted him and Recorder HACKETT sentenced him to be executed on the 8th of April following. His counsel obtained a writ of error and stay of execution, and the case was carried into the Supreme Court. On a review of the case by Justices INGRAHAM, BARNARD and CARDOZO, at General Term, it was held that the facts only established manslaughter, and the Court disagreed with the finding of the jury. District-Attorney GARVIN removed the case into the Court of Appeals, where the decision of the Supreme Court was upheld. At the trial yesterday morning the new Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. O. L. STUART, appeared for the people, and Messrs. KINTZING and ALLEN for the prisoner. Mr. KINTZING, for the prisoner, offered a plea of manslaughter in the third degree, which, after a short consultation with the Recorder and the District-Attorney, was accepted. Recorder HACKETT, in passing sentence, said that he had his own opinion upon the facts, but there was only one course for him to pursue in view of the decisions of the higher Courts. He therefore sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment. The prisoner was then removed. While under sentence of death, and in the Tombs, he got married to a woman with whom he had been intimate.

The Northern Pacific Railroad and the Snow Question.

Mr. W. MILNOR ROBERTS, the distinguished Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has made a statement regarding the snow problem on the Northern route, which has special interest just now. Mr. ROBERTS spent the Winter of 1870-71 along the western section of the Northern Pacific line in Oregon and Washington Territory, the early part of the present Winter in Western Montana, near the highest elevation of the route, and has since been on the eastern portion of the road, through Minnesota. Besides this personal inspection, he has been in constant communication with surveying and construction parties, and with Government officials on the various parts of the line. His statement, which was made in answer to certain definite questions, is as follows:

REPORT.

NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1872.

The only points on the Northern Pacific route where, in the absence of ordinary precautions, there would be reason to anticipate occasional difficulty from snow, are at and near the Bozeman Pass, in Montana, and toward the western part of Minnesota. As to the necessity for unusual precautions against snow, if the route via the Yellowstone Valley, Deer Lodge Pass, Clark's Fork and Columbia River be adopted, I do not apprehend that any would be needed.

The present Winter is a remarkable one almost everywhere, but it is my opinion that with well-constructed fences at the most exposed points the *Northern Pacific Railroad can unquestionably be kept open for regular traffic its entire length across the continent through similar Winters hereafter, should they occur.* Our road from Duluth to Oak Lake (about 200 miles) has been free most of the way this Winter *without* snow fences, and the Lake Superior and Mississippi and the St. Paul and Pacific Roads, in Minnesota, have had comparatively little trouble from snow this Winter. A few miles of snow fences will render our line from Lake Superior to the Missouri River as free from snow obstructions as the line from Chicago to Omaha. Even in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, the thermometer from Jan. 8 to the 14th, in the middle of the day, ranged from 37° above zero to 48° above, except the 12th, when it was 30° above. From Jan. 15 to the 21st, the range was from 15° to 37° above; from Jan. 29 to Feb. 12 the range was from 2° above to 44° above—average, 26° above; Feb. 12 to 18th from 28° above to 54° above—average, 42.5° above. The first snow storms of the present Winter came in the Rocky Mountain region of Montana unusually early, (in November and December,) were accompanied by unusually cold weather, and were regarded by the oldest settlers as very remarkable. Most Winters cattle range through the valleys of this region without difficulty, and are usually fatter in Spring than when turned out on the approach of Winter—feeding on the nutritious bunch grass; and the editor of the Helena *Herald* estimates the loss of cattle in Montana the past Winter at less than one per cent. At Helena, in the mountains, during the severest weather referred to, the lowest thermometer was about 30° below zero, and from 20° to 30° below in the vicinity of the Bozeman summit. But such low temperature only occurred for a few days, as witness the high range of the thermometer from Jan. 8 to Feb. 18. My latest information from the mountain sections of our line is a report from Assistant Engineer J. W. FLENNIKEN, dated at Helena, Feb. 12, and fully corroborated by letters from residents of other portions of Montana, dated the 19th. From the former I make the following extract:

"I have not heard of any very serious snows on any of our lines. The Jefferson has but very little on it. Major PEASE, who just arrived here from the Crow Agency, says that between the Agency and the divide there is but little snow. Between *Forts Shaw* and Benton it has disappeared altogether. In the Bitter-root and Missoula Valleys there has been none of any account. So far as I can learn the snow would not have delayed trains more than one day had they been running. My opinion of the danger of deep snows and frequent drifts is, that at no time will the Northern Pacific Railroad have to encounter anything resembling the trouble and vexation that the Union Pacific is suffering. The wagon road between here and Deer Lodge, the highest elevation on our line, has been open and in good condition ever since it was first broken. ... Mr. SPARKS, just returned from the Muscle Shell Valley, where his stock has been during the Winter, says the snow has been very light, and the cattle have had no difficulty in getting plenty of grass the entire time."

These very favorable reports, during a Winter of unprecedented severity, cover the most elevated and mountainous portions of our line where obstructions from snow would occur if anywhere on the route; and when it is remembered that the obstructions on the Union Pacific have been virtually confined to a section of 180 miles, every part of which is at least 1,000 feet higher than the highest summit on the Northern route, and most of which is 2,500 to 3,000 feet higher than the mountain section of equal length on the Northern Pacific line, it becomes perfectly safe to predict for the latter as complete exemption from Winter blockade as is enjoyed by railroads in New-York and New-England. The valley route and sheltered position of the Northern Pacific Road through Montana prevents, to a great extent, that constant *drifting* of what snow there is, which characterizes more elevated routes, and which has been the chief source of difficulty on the Union Pacific.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer Northern Pacific Railroad.

More Snow.

A sudden flurry of snow made its appearance last evening, accompanied by fierce gusts of wind, making pedestrianism rather unpleasant. The atmosphere being quite cold, the snow gathered in little drifts giving the gutters a cleanly appearance wholly at variance with their real condition. About 11 o'clock the fall of snow, hitherto intermittent, ceased altogether, although the boisterous wind continued to howl fitfully, causing window-sashes and blinds to groan heavily. March appears to hold to its calendar record, and enters with fury. It is to be hoped that the close of the month will carry out the old legend and go out like a lamb.

A Charge of Perjury Against a Broker.

The examination in the case of WILLIAM HEATH, of the firm of HEATH & Co., brokers, of No. 15 Broad-street, who is charged with perjury, came up at Jefferson Market yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, assisted by Mr. DEVLIN, were in attendance for the defense. After hearing some evidence the examination was adjourned till Saturday forenoon, to allow time to produce the original record.

"Tales of the Hoods," would be a good title for a book describing what PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR has done for the human sensorium during the last forty years. The heads that it has saved from baldness, rejuvenated, and beautified, have been innumerable. They would all tell the same story, however, without one failure to diversify the long course of success. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Green, Orange and Purple, are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral Hair Dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by HILL'S Instantaneous Hair Dye.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 795 and 797 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

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Something new in journalism. Get a copy of THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE. One of the largest newspapers in the country. All newsmen have it, at FOUR CENTS per copy.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointments—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Pain of Neuralgia is Terrible.—Why suffer? When a few drops of NEURIL will give instant relief. Give it a trial. Sold by all druggists.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, has been in use nearly three years, and answers all expectations.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $90. New Melodeons, $55, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DORTIC—MOTTET.—On the 19th of February, 1872, at the American Legation in Paris, by Rev. Dr. Gallet, HENRY THEO. DORTIC, of New-York, to NOEMIE PAULINE MOTTET, daughter of the late Theo. J. Roger, of Charleston, S. C.

DIED.

BALL.—On Sunday, the 3d inst., of consumption, CAROLINE BUTLER, wife of Francis Ball, and daughter of the late Horace Butler.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 12 West 128th-st., Harlem, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOYLE.—On Monday, March 4, MARIA VAN GORT, widow of Edward Boyle, in the 55th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BALDING.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, JAMES R. BALDING, in the 51st year of his age, formerly of this City.

BURROUGHS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday, March 3, suddenly, GEORGE BURROUGHS, cashier of the Bridgeport Bank, aged 53 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Fairfield-av., Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends wishing to attend can take the 12¼ train from Twenty-seventh-street Depot, and return the same evening. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Bridgeport, on the arrival of the train.

☞ California papers please copy.

CHEREVOY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 2, EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, of the firm of Weathered & Cherevoy, in the 56th of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ's Church, Bedford-av., near Division, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, March 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUNKIN.—In Orange, N. J., March 3, 1872, AGNES C., wife of John T. Dunkin, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her father, James H. Beers, are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Orange Junction, Tuesday, March 5, 1872, at 11 A. M. Trains leave Barclay-st. at 9:40 and 10:10.

DUNSCOMB.—On Sunday, March 3, LILIAN LIVTON, youngest daughter of J. H. and Sara Elizabeth Dunscomb, aged 11 months, 1 week and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 450 Sackett-st., between Hoyt and Bond, South Brooklyn.

DUER.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, 3d inst., CATHARINE, wife of George W. Duer.

HAWES.—On Saturday, the 2d inst., at his late residence, No. 22 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, Dr. JOHN HAWES, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Church of the Reformation, Gates-av., near Classon, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

LARREMORE.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, March 3, WILLIAM LARREMORE, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 5, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Sidney Larremore, No. 1,028 Broadway, near Gates-av.

LEWIS.—On Monday, March 4, JENNIE BLAKE, youngest daughter of Jacob W. and Jennie E. Lewis, aged four months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, March 6, at 1 P. M.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., March 3, ZACCHEUS MEAD, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Second Congregational Church, on Wednesday, March 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, March 4, 1872, of scarlatina, HENRY ALEXANDER, eldest son of Henry J. and Louisa Adele Robinson, aged 4 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 415 East 61st-st., on Wednesday, March 6, at 10 A. M.

SPEEDLING.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, March 3, ALONZO T. SPEEDLING, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Warburton-av., Yonkers, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M. Trains leave Thirtieth-street Depot, at 1¼ P. M.

STEVENSON.—On Monday morning, March 4, MARION BLAIR, wife of David Stevenson, in her 24th year.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 513 10th-av.

STILES.—On Saturday evening, 2d inst., Dr. JOHN STILES, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at No. 257 West Houston-street, on Wednesday, 6th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 4, Mrs. ANN B., wife of Stephen C. Wheeler, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., at her late residence, No. 33 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Centre-street Depot, Newark, N. J., on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. train from New-York, Thursday, 7th inst. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

☞ Charleston, S. C., and Boston papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Are offering special bargains
in CHINA, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Complete French China Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, $65 per set. Dessert, Tea and Toilet Sets in proportion.
White English Dinner Sets, $20 per set.
Decorated English Dinner Sets, $50 per set.
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $30. Spoons, $7 per dozen. Forks, $7 per dozen. Tea-spoons, $3 50 per dozen. Ivory-handled Table-knives, $7 50 per dozen.
N. B.—French Porcelain decorated to order in the highest style of art, with crests, monograms, flowers, fruits or colors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, NO. 75 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, February, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, owing to the serious injury caused to the harbor by encroachments from filling in, as appears by the official report of a recent survey made at the request of this Board under the direction of the officers of the United States Survey, no further applications for permits for dumping in the harbor will be entertained or granted by the Board until further notice.
By order of the Board.
GEO. W. BLUNT, Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c. &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws March 12; whole tickets, $24 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

A.—AT NO. 601 BROADWAY, McLEWEE & PUTNAM'S ILLUMINATIONS, of all sorts, for signs; crystal prismatic day and night signs, most sparkling and ornamental. Call and see.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—BANKRUPT STOCK OF IMPORTED real bronze and ormolu chandeliers, purchased from late sale, offering at one-third net cost. Call and examine. Bargains in china and glass.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—ALTOGETHER THE CHEAPEST place to purchase gas-fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, &c., is No. 601 Broadway. Come to headquarters without intervention of [illegible].
McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EASTER ANTHEM BY WILSON, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day," 35 cents; also J. R. Thomas' beautiful ballad, "Dreaming, still Dreaming," 35 cents; "She Wandered down the Mountain Side," 30 cents; "Elke Galop," Wellman, 30 cents; "Mignon" waltz, Godfrey, 40 cents, &c., &c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 102 East Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
NICHOLAS KNOX, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB meets THIS EVENING, corner 115th-st. and 3d-av., at 8 o'clock.
WM. F. HARADON, President.
JAMES H. [illegible], Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The legal sale of a house and lot on Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, by JAMES H. MILLER, announced for yesterday, did not take place as expected, but was adjourned until April 1, an injunction having been served in the suit. As a consequence no business was transacted at the Exchange and the market was generally quiet. To-day, however, will be one of unusual activity, as the auctions to be held are not only numerous, but the class of real estate to be offered very superior. The proposed sales of west-side lots by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and of lots on Fifth-avenue by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., are of special importance, as is also the projected extensive sale of Brooklyn property by J. JOHNSON, Jr. The auctions to be conducted by other auctioneers are also of interest, and altogether the day promises to be the day of the season in real estate. Full particulars in reference to the auctions to occur were given yesterday, but for further details reference is made to our advertising columns. The attention of investors is in addition called to the proposed positive sale of valuable Central Park and Grand Boulevard lots, which will be held on Thursday, March 7, at the Exchange, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

At private sale, WM. TUCKER, No. 290 Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, reports having recently sold the house and lot No. 158 East Thirty-eighth street, (23 by 60 by 100 feet,) for $17,000; purchaser, Mr. ANTHONY V. WINANS. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, also reports having sold, at private sale, four full lots on Eighth-avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, for $72,000, and three full lots on Fifth-avenue, 50 feet north of Ninety-fourth street, for $84,000.

TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

During the past week the following transfers of City real estate, to the value of $25,000 and upward, have been placed on record, the data being taken from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, March 2. The list of recorded leases is also appended.

Transfers.

Bleecker-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100x23.11x93, h. and l.; Michael W. Derham to Pilliney Ayres, Feb. 27	$45,000
Chambers-st., n. s., No. 87, Reade-st., s. s., No. 60, 24.4x150, h. and l.; William S. Thomson to Chas. H. Thompson, of New-Haven, Feb. 27	100,000
Cortlandt-st., n. s., No. 13, 25x126, h. and l.; Dey-st., s. s., No. 21, 25x75; Samuel S. Fitch to Elizabeth H., wife of Oliver S. Carter, Feb. 26	71,100
Greenwich-st., s. e. corner of Fulton-st., 30.9x60.6x33.8x61.4; Theodore M. Davis, receiver, to Amos R. Eno, Feb. 21	40,000
Houston-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Suffolk-st., 25x80; Franz Kaibach to George Bardes, Feb. 21	30,250
James-st., w. s., No. 8, 25x132, h. and l.; Charles A. Buddensiek, of West Morrisania, to Adam Behr, Feb. 24	40,000
Orchard-st., w. s., No. 183, 130.4 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25.2x87.6; Michael Hertle and Carl W. Kuhn to John C. Hamdte, Feb. 26	29,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Catharine Dexheimer to Lorenz and Elizabeth Bessang, Feb. 27	28,000
Union-place, e. s., No. 3, 35 ft. n. of 14th-st., 25x95, h. and l.; Gratz Nathan, referee, to Maccabim de Sucarres, Feb. 27	51,000
Washington-st., s. e. corner Horatio-st., 75x90.6x74.10x88, h. and l.; Charles A. Buddensiek, of West Morrisania, to Adam Behr, Feb. 24	75,000
2d-st., s. s., 171 ft. w. of 1st-av., 46x96.8, h. and l.; Andrew J. Kerwin to Edmund S. Janes, Feb. 23	60,000
30th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x98.9; Charles A. Buddensiek, of West Morrisania, to Mary L. Kruse, Feb. 24	40,500
40th-st., n. s., 79.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 125x½ block, h. and l.; Frederick A. Beadle to Nicholas L. Cory, Feb. 21	37,540
42d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.4, h. and l.; Joseph L. R. Wood to Babette, wife of Louis Siedenbach, Feb. 28	41,000
43d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.; Brian McKenny to Sylvester Brush, Feb. 23	25,250
45th-st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.; Charles G. Havens to Alfred Roe and Theo. Gardiner, Jr., Feb. 24	28,000
46th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.; Joseph Freedman to Elizabeth W., wife of Eastman Johnson, Feb. 24	25,000
50th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 94x100.5; Anna Maria, wife of Warren P. Crandall, to John C. Donnelly, Feb. 27	30,000
50th-st., n. s., 422.1 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21.2x100.5, h. and l.; Thomas A. Davies to John J. Brown and Alexander Harper, Feb. 23	25,000
60th-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Peter P. Denker to Lazarus Limburger, Feb. 24	27,000
63d-st., s. s., 164 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21x100.5, h. and l.; Michael Ryder to Henrietta, wife of Chas. Minzesheimer, Feb. 24	26,000
64th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2, h. and l.; Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmets to Louisa, wife of Wm. Geery, Feb. 22	28,000
64th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2, h. and l.; Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmets to Louisa, wife of Wm. Geery, Feb. 21	30,000
77th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x102.2; Siegmund T. Meyer to Jacob Weber, Feb. 26	28,000
84th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x½ block; 85th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x½ block; Thomas Gardiner, Jr., and Alfred Roe to Chas. G. Havens, Feb. 24	40,000
90th-st., s. s., 36.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25.6x102.2; Thomas Stevenson to J. Wood Bell, Nov. 18, 1871, Feb. 26	26,000
111th-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x100.11, h. and l.; 111th-st., n. s., 203 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11, h. and l.; John M. Fielder to Japhet M. and Edmund A. Thorp, Feb. 22	30,000
116th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. 5th-av., 100x100.11; 117th-st., s. s. 420 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Elijah H. Purdy and William Phyfe to Thomas J. Mora, Feb. 27	31,000
80th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Geo. W. Bernstein to Francis Cook, Feb. 24	[illegible]
86th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x98.9; Charles A. Buddensiek, of West Morrisania, to Mary L. Kruse, Feb. 24	40,000
32d-st., n. s., 333.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.; Henry L. Volkening to William Stein, Feb. 24	11,000
Madison and 4th avs., 69th and 70th sts., block; 64th-st., n. s. corner Madison-av., 125x½ block; 69th-st., s. e. corner Madison-av., 125x½ block; 69th-st., s. w. corner 4th-av., 100x½ block; 69th-st., s. w. corner 4th-av., 100x½ block; Richard B. Connolly to Benjamin P. Fairchild, (1-8th part,) (Jan. 25, 1872,) Feb. 26	30,000
3d-av., w. s., 76.2 ft. s. of 12th-st., 25x110; Samuel Jones (referee) to Catharine A., wife of Edward W. Burr, (April 3, 1860) Feb. 27	25,150
4th-av., w. s. 60 ft. s. 48th-st., 24x100; Hannah S., wife of Sidney Dillon, to George Kemp, Feb. 23	80,000
5th-av., n. w. corner 50th-st., 25.5x125; James B. Smith to Walter S. Gurnee, of Tarrytown, (Col. Coll. lease of May 1, 1868,) Feb. 24	30,000
8th-av., e. s., 50.8 ft. s. of 80th-st., 50x102, h. and l.; Jacob Weber to Siegmund T. Meyer, Feb. 26	65,000
8th-av., e. s., 50.8 ft. s. of 88th-st., 50x102; Siegmund T. Meyer to Griffith Rowe, Feb. 26	65,000
7th-av., (Boulevard,) n. w. corner 128th-st., 174.11x75; Receiver Ocean National Bank to Francis Blessing and George Ross, Feb. 28	37,000

Leases.

	Per Year.
Beekman-st., Nos. 63 and 65, 5 upper stories, 4 years	$4,500
Broadway, No. 241, 5 years	12,000
Broadway, No. 628, 3 2-12 years	11,500
Broadway, No. 678, first floor and basement, 3 3-12 years	6,500
Bowery, No. 292, 3 years	3,500
Canal-st., Nos. 285 and 287, store and basement, 3 2-12 years	4,500
East Broadway, No. 165, 15 years	3,000
Fulton-street, No. 151, store and basement, 5 years	4,000
Frankfort-st., No. 53, 3 2-12 years	1,000
Hudson-st., Nos. 533, 535, 537 and 539, 5 years	5,550
Laurens-st., No. 2, 5 years	2,150
Rivington-st., No. 80, front house, 3 years	1,500
Roosevelt-st., Nos. 19 and 21, 5 years	1,000
Union-place, n. e. corner 17th-st., 10 2-12 years	10,000
West 25th-st., Nos. 147 and 149, front basement, 3 2-12 years	2,100
Avenue B, No. 272, 5 years	1,000
Avenue C, No. 127, store and basement, 3 years	1,200
1st-av., No. 258, store and basement, 5 years	1,500
1st-av., No. 100, 5 6-12 years	1,500
3d-av., No. 74, store and cellar, 3 years	1,000
6th-av., No. 151, s. & basement, 5 2-12 years	1,500
9th-av., No. 672, 10 years	4,000
9th-av., No. 536, 4 3-12 years	4,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS AND VACANT LOTS.

Owners of dwellings or vacant lots wishing to sell or rent solicited to furnish particulars to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. $200,000 estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage on New-York or Westchester property.

FOR SALE—NOS. 30, 32 AND 34 WEST 14TH-st., 75x206 feet, running through to 13th-st., to which may be added, if desired, No. 36, making 100 feet front on 14th-st. and 75 feet on 13th-st.; suitable for any purpose where much space is desired. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—HOUSES OR FARMS FOR sale or exchange, to be paid for in installments; but little money wanted; we want to buy first mortgages. Persons having houses to let or for sale in Brooklyn will address or send to the office of DAVIS & CO., No. 44 Court-st., (basement,) opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 8 East 54th-st., 22x55, with stable adjoining, 14x38; plot 36x100, situated only 125 feet from 5th-av., and in one of the best streets, near the Park; will be sold at the low price of $60,000. Terms to suit. Apply at No. 633 6th-av., or No. 206 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house, on 46th-st., near 5th-av. Also, for sale or lease, No. 118 West 22d-st., near 6th-av. Possession. See list. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A DOUBLE DWELLING AND EIGHT full lots on 66th-st., west of 9th-av., convenient to Broadway and the Park, for sale exceedingly low. Will sell four or eight lots. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD and 77th-st., fourteen lots, THURSDAY, March 7. "Sale positive." ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 8 Wall-st., by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BRICK, LUMBER AND COAL YARDS.—Harlem River water-fronts, with lots in the rear, well adapted for the above trades. For sale or to lease by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PROBABLY THE MOST COMplete house in Harlem, located in 129th-st., near 5th-av., 17x50, full lots, three stories; beautifully finished in hard wood. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house in order, and all improvements; [illegible] No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. A. H. HORTON.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—CHOICE fronts below 79th-st., and desirable plots for investment, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A FINE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV., east side, above 60th-st., 51x100 feet; building covering nearly entire plot. Terms easy; price very low. E. H. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, No. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION.
Grand Boulevard and 77th-st., fourteen lots.
THURSDAY, MARCH 7.
ADDISON THOMAS, referee, No. 8 Wall-st., by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots are offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:
Boulevard, near 69th-st., a very handsome plot.
5th-av., on the Central Park, large plot on a corner at 103d-st.
Madison-av., several handsome plots.
Madison-av., a handsome front near 112th-st.
New-av., a very desirable front near 133d-st.
10th-av., two lots near 94th-st.
124th-st., near 5th-av., four lots, cheap.
For full particulars apply at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WASHINGTON-square, Nos. 43 and 45 4th-st., two houses, each 25x50, with extension lots 100 feet; will be sold separately or together; very desirable for business.
GRISWOLD & BURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY,
ASTOR-PLACE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, real estate broker and auctioneer, solicits the sale and renting of houses and stores. He is now preparing a list of properties for sale and to let, and parties wishing to place property on the market are invited to send particulars to him. No charge is made except when sales are made through him.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, leaving for Europe, a four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, with or without furniture, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms easy. If not sold prior to April 1, will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 30 Wall-st.

A FREE REGISTER WITH PARTICUlars of **2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS**, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT BROWN-stone house on the "Hill;" immediate possession. See list of Brooklyn houses. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, $14,750, FOUR-story and attic English basement house on West 22d-st., pleasantly located. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CORNER LOT FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE, above 80th-st., fronting the CENTRAL PARK. Price, $70,000. Address OWNER, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

THIRD-AV. FRONTS AND HALF-FRONTS FOR SALE. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A HOUSE IN 63D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.—For sale on easy terms. Price $21,000. S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

EAST RIVER AND 14TH-ST.—ENTIRE blocks for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. No. 27 Quincy-st., three-story, brick front, French roof, 20x42x25x100, 40 feet court-yard, and elegant piazza in front, contains all modern improvements; No. 262 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, 10 rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 18½x45x125, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 262 Clermont-av.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKlyn, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100 feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME CHOICE BROOKlyn property (improved) for a house and a few acres of land about one hour's ride from the City. J. G. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR sale at Flushing, Long Island, situated on Sanford-av., on high ground. House, 44x50, of superior finish, with all the appointments that are combined in a first-class city residence; grounds artistically laid out, consisting of four acres, stocked with rare, ornamental and fruit trees; large brick barn; within ten minutes' walk from depot, twenty-five minutes from Hunter's Point; forty-two trains daily; to be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,389 New-York Post-office.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT RYE, on the Sound, one mile from Rye or Port Chester Depots, containing about 4½ acres, frame house filled in with brick, fourteen rooms, modern improvements; also, cottage, fourteen rooms, carriage-house, stalls for five horses, bathing-house, &c., on elevated ground, 50 feet above and slopes to the water; has valuable water and dock rights. Apply to F. J. HALL, Lyons Point, Port Chester, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME PLACE, AT low price. Centre-st. (macadamized, gas-lit,) either five or seven acres in garden lawns, forest, fruit, and ornamental trees; large, complete residence, containing modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house; unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. EDWARD AUSTIN, No. 237 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A COUNtry-seat for sale, 1½ miles from the City Court-house; new and first-class improvements; high ground, pure air and beautiful scenery; abundance of choice fruit, and thirty-five acres of best land.
EDWARD MERRITT.
Refers to Richard P. Merritt, No. 97 Gold-st., New-York.

AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—SEVENTY acres overlooking the entire city and the Susquehanna and Chenango Valleys; one of the most pleasant, healthful and desirable situations in the State for a country residence. Inquire of E. S. FRENCH, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, second floor, or of T. C. RICH & SON, Binghamton.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x180 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 34x37 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Warren-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $800, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 155 Times Office.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, Agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 276 Broadway.

THE FINEST RESIDENCE ON SHREWSbury River, one mile from Red Bank, N. J.; excellent house, barn and out-buildings, all new, twelve acres of cultivated land; bathing, boating and fishing; very healthy; terms easy. Apply to IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, WATCESSING, ROSEVILLE, NEWARK.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; fine variety residences and villa sites for sale; farms and other property to exchange. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, for sale at a very great bargain; charming locality and surroundings; terms easy.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A WESTCHESTER COUNTY COUNTRY-seat, with over fifty acres of fertile land, plenty of fruit, large, well-built house and other buildings; healthy, pleasant, and convenient to New-York. For sale at a bargain, or exchanged for house in City. Address M. D., No. 21 5th-av., or call from 9 to 10 A. M.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA farms and plantations for sale and exchange for Northern property. Prices and acres to suit. Apply to C. L. HARRIS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE, No. 8 Columbia-st., frame house, seventeen rooms; three minutes' walk from Broad and Market depots; a bargain, $9,000; terms easy; good order. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st.; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2½ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information apply J. S. H., Box No. 4,376 New-York P. O.

ORANGE.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a desirable house, near depot, general conveniences; well located; pleasant neighborhood; $16,000, one-tenth cash; easy terms.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS, cottage, $6,500; country-seat, four acres, [illegible]; also, one to twenty acres unimproved.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW-York; thirty-one acres. For sale on easy terms.
S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

A—VERY DESIRABLE, EASILY ACcessible country houses. For sale on easy terms: [illegible], $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE [illegible], splendidly situated on high ground, with churches and schools near at hand; very accessible from the City for invalids or children needing healthful country surroundings; this is an unusually good location; will sell furnished or unfurnished for cash or exchange for a dwelling in the City. Address for further particulars, F. A. C., Box No. 106 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF $4,000, ON Fort Hill, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, two-story attic and basement house, delightfully located, gas fixtures included; lot 51x100; accommodating terms. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM ON CHESAPEAKE Bay at a great bargain; full particulars in Times of last Sunday. Owner at Cook's Hotel, No. 54 Chatham-st., New-York.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT property for sale at Westport, Conn., in lots from three to fifty acres; improved and unimproved.
E. P. SMITH, Westport, Conn.

FIVE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—AND three to let, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.
L. P. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS adjoining, or the two upper floors of the same, situated on 7th or 8th avs., between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 4,976 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address I. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York City Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition,

SUPREME COURT SALE
by Addison Thomas, referee, of
14 CENTRAL PARK AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,

bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the heart of the great West Side, with Central Park and the Zoological Gardens east of it, and the Riverside Park, the Hudson River and Riverside Boulevard on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is high, dry and healthy. Terms very liberal.

Sale Peremptory to the Highest Bidder.

V. K. STEVENSON, Executor,
SUSAN P. SMITH, Executrix,
Of the estate of WASHINGTON M. SMITH, deceased.

For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, referee, No. 8 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, plaintiff's attorney, No. 61 Wall-st.; or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
Successor to Johnson & Miller.
Office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY
in the
NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN,
By order of Frederick Scholes, Esq.
Two splendid pieces of
WHARF PROPERTY,
situated on
KENT-AV. BASIN, between
KEAP AND RODNEY STS.,
directly opposite proposed
CITY MARKET GROUNDS.

Each parcel contains about ten city lots. The docks are the best in the city. There is now 11 feet of water; contracts have been made to increase this to 15 feet. The location is the best in the vicinity of New-York for lumber, brick and lime dealers, iron-founders, distillers, maltsters, sugar refiners or gas companies. The terms will be liberal. Maps are now ready.

Also, by order of the same owner:

HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s. 246 feet, n. e. of Bedford-av., three splendid lots.

HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s., 100 feet s. w. of Marcy-av., eleven choice lots, near the site recently purchased for new German Lutheran Church. This is the highest ground in the ward.

MAGNIFICENT BEDFORD-AV. LOTS.
Crême de la Crême of the avenue.

BEDFORD-AVENUE AND HEWES-STREET.—North corner, running north-west along avenue, seven lots.

☞ Don't fail to examine above lots. They are directly opposite the palatial residence of Cornelius Johnson, Esq.

HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 3 lots.
HEWES-ST.—N. w. s. 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 3 lots.
HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 201 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.
ROSS-ST.—S. e. s., 201 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 3 lots.
PENN-ST.—S. e. s. 31 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 4 lots.
RUTLEDGE-ST.—N. w. s. 31 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 5 lots.
MARCY-AV. AND PENN-ST.—N. w. corner, opposite St. Paul's Church, 4 lots.
LYNCH-ST.—S. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.
MIDDLETON-ST.—N. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.
RUTLEDGE-ST. AND MARCY-AV.—N. e. corner, 3 lots.

Maps of all above property are now ready at Office of
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
SPLENDID PROPERTY ON
THEODORUS BERGEN ESTATE,
situated on 4th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., in the City of Brooklyn. Particulars hereafter.
THURSDAY, MARCH 14,
at 12½ P. M., at office of Josiah M. Whitney, [illegible] Terrace, Astoria, Long Island,
THE SPLENDID PROPERTY OF
CAPT. JOSEPH BOUNTY, at Astoria, New-York.
Particulars hereafter.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. CORNER LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 90th-st., (opposite entrance to the Park,) commanding a magnificent view.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 85th-st., extra size, 27.2x100, exactly opposite the centre of the Central Park.

Also,

EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Superb new four-story brown-stone "French-flat" house and lot, No. 166 East 51st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., a complete specimen of the French system.

CLINTON-STREET.—The two brick houses and stores and lots, Nos. 48 and 50 Clinton-st., and two brick houses in the rear, between Stanton and Rivington sts., all in fine order, and well rented. City Hall cars pass the door.

Maps and terms at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES AND LOTS
ON WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
THIS DAY, MARCH 5.

Two three-story brown-stone high-stoop and basement houses, Nos. 125 and 127, containing all the modern improvements; will readily rent at high figures; the vicinity of this property to 6th-av. renders this a first-rate business location, 43.9 in front; immediate possession given; terms most favorable. Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st., and at C. S. PECK & CO., No. 947 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND HUDSON STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Matthias Clark and Jas. E. Hedges, executors of Susan [illegible], deceased.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The three-story brick-front house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Desbrosses and Watts sts., and known as No. 455. House about 40 feet deep, lot 25x80 feet.

HUDSON-STREET.—The two and a half story brick house, with store and lease of lot, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., between Spring and Vandam sts., and known as No. 315. Lease from Trinity Church to May 1, 1873; ground-rent $450 per annum. Fixtures in store are not sold with premises; lot 20x80 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING SITES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—Thirty-six lots, situate on the south-westerly corner of Broadway and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot. This property is very desirably located; is 200 feet above the Hudson River, and has a frontage on Broadway of 216 feet; is the best and most centrally located on the Heights for first-class improvements. This property is now ready for immediate improvement, the line for the widening of Broadway having been established.

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on St. Nicholas-av., 156th-st. and 9th-av. St. Nicholas-av. is widened and finished to the centre line of 155th-st.; 156th-st. is 100 feet wide.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS ON WEST 41ST AND 55TH STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The desirable three story basement and sub-cellar brick-front, high-stoop house and lot, No. 251 West 41st-st., north side, 400 feet west of 7th-av.; house is 20x48 feet, with bath-room, water-closets, &c.; lot 20x98.9 feet; $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

WEST FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The lease of the lot with the dwelling, known as No. 318 West 55th-st., south side, just west of 8th-av.; house is three stories and basement brown stone, 17.2⅔x50 feet, with party walls; lot is leased from trustees of Laura A. and Franklin H. Delano for the term of twenty years, from May 1, 1869, at an annual ground rent of $206.47; lot 17.2⅔x100.5 feet.

Maps and permits at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
The valuable church property on east side of 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Size of building about 40x86; size of lot, 49.4x100 feet.
Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground, having three fronts on Clinton and Huntington and Hamilton avs., Brooklyn. Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

S. DINGEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, Thursday, March 14, 1872, 12 o'clock M., No. 23 St. Marks-Place. Terms easy.
The premises may be seen from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 125th-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the places formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee.

EXCHANGE-PLACE.—The two lots of land, together with the four and a half story, marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 45 and 47, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 98.6 feet on the easterly, and 99.5 feet on the westerly line.

BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS.—The plot of land, together with the four-story French roof, brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 47.3 feet on South-st., and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.

PEARL-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt sts., and known as No. 225 Pearl-st., being 18.10 feet on Pearl-st., 23.5 feet on the rear, and 59.11 feet on Platt-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney,
No. 56 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable piece of property situated on north side of Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl sts., together with the four-story brick building erected thereon, now rented for $2,400 till May 1, 1873, and known as No. 99 Maiden-lane; size, 20x82 feet. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: By order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Homer A. Nelson, Esq., Referee, the two three-story basement and cellar brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 214 and 216 East 70th-st.; size, lots 20x102.2 each. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITABLE SITE FOR A Produce Exchange building, located in the lower part of the City, and to comprise an area of at least six City lots. Proposal to sell will be received by the undersigned Committee:
ADON SMITH, Jr., Chairman,
No 1 State-st.
JAMES McGEE, No. 62 William-st.
GEO. H. BEYER, No. 207 6th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-class house, not less than twenty-five feet front, between 34th and 42d sts., 6th and Park avs.; none but owners dealt with. Address, with full particulars, M. H. RUSSELL, Box No. 136 Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

5th-av., near 34th-st.	$7,500
35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	4,800
35th-st., near Park-av.	4,000
2d-av., near 9th-st.	3,000
40th-st., near Park-av.	3,000
38th-st., near Park-av.	4,800
Lexington-av., corner house	2,700
Lexington-av., near 54th-st.	2,400
49th-st., near 6th-av.	3,600
22d-st., near 7th-av.	2,000

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT.

A first-class house, completely furnished, to rent in Stamford, Conn., for the Summer months, at $250 per month. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY,
No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, combining advantages of both City and country, ample grounds, fine shades, beautiful views, in Audubon Park 157th-st., on Hudson River, near depots and steam-boat landing; undergoing thorough repair. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 82 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A first-class house on 5th-av., near 22d-st., full size, and with a first-class stable; rent $1,000 per month on a three years' lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-class high-stoop brown-stone house, on 5th-av., near 30th-st.; very elegantly furnished, and in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR one or more years; No. 77 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply for permit to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 38 New-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A three-story house, 21 feet front, between 5th and 6th avs., for a private family only. 106 West 11th-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 22d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 130 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

FIRST-CLASS FLOORS TO RENT—TO private families, in the four new and improved buildings north-east corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av., each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash-trays, &c., with separate coal vaults and elevator from cellar; can be seen by applying on the premises, No. 1,227 3d-av. For terms, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET—ON A TERM OF YEARS, THE elegant house, No. 11 West 40th-st., north side, near 5th-av., 27 feet front and 80 feet in depth, including the extension. This mansion was built under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, Esq., for the owner's occupancy, and is in every respect first-class, replete with every modern convenience. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RENT AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A GENtleman's modern residence; has every convenience; twelve acres; grove, garden, stable, &c.; one mile from depot; rent $1,500. CRANE & GLASBY, No. 215 Broad-st., Elizabeth; R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR RENT OR SALE — FURNISHED house; near depot at Orange, $900; also, one at Rockaway. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

TO LET—ELEGANT FULL WIDTH FOUR story house, 37th-st., near Park-av.; also, 5th-av., near 49th., and various locations, side streets. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LET.—NO. 273 CANAL-ST., NEAR LAUrens-st.; store separate, if required; suitable for retail.
Store No. 275 Washington-st., near Beach-st.; storage or heavy business.
Apply to OWNER, No. 34 East 61st-st., Madison-av.

TO LEASE—IN CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Washington and West sts., two lots, 44x96 feet. Apply to
H. M. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE IN ALBANY, ABOUT 30 by 75 feet, located in the very best part of the city. It is large enough, and may be divided in two if desired. Apply to GEO. JONES at this office.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam-power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL, on Murray-st. S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR double lofts, Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st., 50x100 feet; five-story store, No. 466 Broadway, 25x100 feet; the four lofts of No. 468 Broadway. Apply to A. [illegible], Agent, Lorillard Real Estate Office, No. 3 Mercer-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICE TO LET—THE first story of No. 1 Pine-st., adjoining the corner of Broadway, and next door to Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. Apply to Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 17 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) between Mercer and Greene sts. Apply to
H. M. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM—TEN LOTS, with buildings, corner of Cherry and Corlears; a splendid location for any manufacturing purpose. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LEASE—A small hotel, stock, fixtures, furniture, &c., for sale. Apply at Manufacturers' Union Carriage Warerooms, No. 668 Broadway.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH water-front, on the corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot of Horatio-st.

NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST.—FIVE-STORY marble building, through to Ann-st.; low rent, to let by J. D. WENDEL, No. 79 Maiden-lane.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. [illegible] Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 53 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Incorporated May 22, 1841.

Oldest Marine Insurance Company in the State of New-York.

Amount of losses paid since the organization of the Company,
OVER TWENTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

STOCK AND MUTUAL SYSTEMS COMBINED.

Cash capital paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1872	293,185 36
Total assets	$793,185 36
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
United States Bonds	$580,218 75
Bonds and Mortgages	27,200 00
Cash in bank	13,635 36
Total	$621,054 11
Premium notes not matured, and other assets	172,131 25
Total	$793,185 36

Insures against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks Only.

Takes no Fire risks and has no agencies.

Dealers have the option of participating in the profits, or receiving an abatement from premiums in lieu of scrip dividends, or of insuring on the stock principle at reduced rates.

JOHN P. PAULISON, President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Vice-President.
JOHN P. NICHOLS, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the VIRGIL PRICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Virgil Price Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS HARRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Morris Harris, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 18 day of March, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of Anson B. Birdsall, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 323 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th March, 1872.
mh5-law3wT* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 3,265.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE T. ROSA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George T. Rosa, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1872.
JOHN WYGAND, Assignee,
f27-law3wTu* No. 21 Murray-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY ROBERTS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of March A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
f27-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROZEL F. PICKERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Rozel F. Pickert, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f27-law3wTu* No. 40 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN OUR HOSIERY and Yankee Notions Department. Apply Monday, second floor. EDW. RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, corner Allen-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN LEATHER goods, Valises and Trunks. Apply Tuesday.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN PARASOLS and umbrellas. Apply Wednesday.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN PARAsols; must speak German and English. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—GERMAN SALESWOMEN, (EXperienced,) in ribbons. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN CORSETS and under-garments; must speak German and English. Apply Thursday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN FLOWers and feathers; must speak German and English. Apply Thursday.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN WHITE GOODS. Apply Friday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN STRAW Hat and Bonnet Room, speaking German, French and English.
Apply Friday and Saturday.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. Apply fourth floor.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD TRIMMERS. Apply fourth floor.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED FLOOR Managers; must speak English, French and German. Apply Friday or before by letter.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANCY goods house, a boy to enter goods; must be a good and rapid writer, and quick at figures; salary, first year, $250. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN Protestant lady's maid, understanding well to dress hair, and her duty as a maid and a good seamstress, with good references. Call at No. [illegible], [illegible]-av., corner [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker, (Protestant,) with City references. Apply for two days at No. 11 East 15th-st., from 9 until 1 o'clock.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV.—Wanted a large number of first-class servants of all nations and for all capacities, both Protestants and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A COOK, AND TO DO THE coarse washing; also a girl as waitress and chamber-maid; good reference required. Apply at No. 60 Union-place, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER and accountant to go to a port in the East for a term of years. Address Box [illegible] Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls, sisters, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., rear house, between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and laundress; fine washer, or assist in washing, by a very respectable and capable young woman; French fluting, box-pleating and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dress hair; or chamber work and washing; country or City; very best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A PROTESTant widow, a family's or a few ladies or gentlemen's washing, by the month or day; terms moderate; fluting by machine; the best of reference. Address Mrs. MOORE, No. 309 West 44th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, thoroughly experienced in the entire care of infants, a situation; is a good servant; the most reliable City reference. Apply at No. 206 West 27th-st., first floor, Room No. 3. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant nurse; experienced in care and management of young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; many years' City reference. Address M. L., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST SERVANTS IN NEW-YORK CITY,
ALL WELL RECOMMENDED.
At No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing, or take care of children. Call at 624 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a Protestant woman; understands all kinds of meats, soups, desserts and pastry; two years' best City references from last place. Apply at No. 215 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a cook's situation; is a good baker; will see to milk and butter; good references; City or country; prefers the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class young woman; an excellent English cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook in a private boarding-house; will do the coarse washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker, and can cut, fit and operate; has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has one year's reference from former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN THIS CITY or Brooklyn, situations in one house for two first-class Swedish girls, speaking English; one as cook and laundress, the other for chamber-work. Apply at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXPErienced, and economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will take charge of a house in the absence of a family; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 641 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver perfectly; also, getting up salads, &c.; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; excellent baker; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in shirt-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; or would take a pantry-maid's place; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS
For every capacity constantly on hand.
West-Side Employment Office,
No. 153 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON a situation, (talks French and German,) to take care of children and sewing. Address No. 298 Avenue A, baker-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress who has lived out, families' or gentlemen's washing to do at home. Apply at No. 324 East 38th-st., first floor.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-av., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.) supply competent Protestant and Catholic male and female servants.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 120 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL A SITUation for general house-work in a small private family. Call or address No. 183 Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED woman and daughter, about 16 years of age, as cook, washer and ironer, and upstairs girl. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable girl as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business in every respect; best City references. Call at No. 137 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL, A situation as waitress; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 622 6th-av., in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; is a good baker and understands the care of milk and butter; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 188 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to take a first-class laundress' place; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, washing and ironing; does French fluting in the best manner. Call for two days at No. 125 West 30th-st. City Express over the door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook; has several years' references from her last place. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

EMPLOYERS

Wanting reliable help of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to take charge of a baby from birth. Apply at present employer's, 262 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home. Mrs. LONG, No. 122 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR INFANTS' nurse a situation; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; has no objection to do some washing and ironing in a private family if required, and is a good baker; can furnish good City references. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chamber-maid or waitress; good recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse or seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 317 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Apply at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse for a child, or to wait on an invalid lady; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 221 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a young woman as first-class waitress; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 25 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUation in a private family as chamber-maid, and would take care of children. Can be seen at No. 610 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 [illegible]-st., of M. [illegible].

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A GARDENer's situation, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of references from last employers. Address A. G., at the seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. Z., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, lately landed, with first-class references from Liverpool; his wife, if wanted, could fill the position of cook, laundress or chamber-maid, having lived in first-class families. Apply at the ware-house, No. 17 Harrison-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man of experience; understands his duty, and training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Call or address J. B., private stable, No. 55 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent married man; understands greenhouse and graperies; will take entire charge of a gentleman's place; good references from present employer. Address GARDENER, Riverdale, on the Hudson, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with two children; is thorough and practical in all its departments; is a first-class grape grower, green-houses, fruits, forcing, vegetables and ornamental grounds, lawns, kept in order, &c., &c.; ten years reference from his two last employers. Address J. K., Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Dane as coachman and plain gardener; speaks good English; understands the care and management of horses and driving; is willing to make himself generally useful; is strong, industrious, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 40 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man; is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care of cows and horses; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address for two days D. R., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant married man, with three years' recommendation from his last employer; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call or address W. W., for three days, No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, plain gardener and useful man on a gentleman's place by a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and willing to make himself useful; best recommendations. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; will make himself generally useful; excellent reference from last employer. Call or address for two days W. B., at Pharmacy, No. 1,191 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; understands the care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address P. Q., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE young colored man as light porter in a dry-goods-store; has excellent references as to character, &c. Address F. J. WATKINS, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, (English Protestant,) a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a respectable man; is a careful driver, and will be found competent and trustworthy in all respects; can furnish first-class City reference. Call or address private stable, No. 129 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class Englishman; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober, obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young German, lately landed; knows the English language; he will be found useful, willing and obliging; country preferred. Address E. R., No. 20 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUation as farmer; understands his business in all its branches; best of reference can be given. Address JOSEPH M. SMITH, for five days, White Plains, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman with a small family; is capable of taking the full charge of any gentleman's place; testimonials or reference given. Apply to R. J. ROSS, at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR COACHman's situation by a respectable Protestant married man, one child; has had many years practical experience; has a thorough knowledge of his business. Address W., seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man who has a thorough knowledge of green-house and graperies; understands the care of a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. R., Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a practical (single) man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City references from his last employer. Address P. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; understands greenhouse, graperies and general care of a gentleman's place; good references from present employer. Address G. H., seed-store, No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman or as waiter, or would travel with a gentleman; best City reference. Call or address J. R., No. 129 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; is a steady and careful driver; has the best City reference. Address EDWARD, harness-store, No. 23 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references from late employer. Address J. W., Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL man, good coachman and groom, good driver, by a young single man; very respectable; work in the garden, farm, or make himself generally useful, milk, &c.; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man fully posted in all the branches of his calling; has first-class reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a Protestant young man; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address A. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer; married man, no children; is competent, temperate and obliging; good reference. Address GARDENER, White Plains, N. Y., for ten days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an Englishman; is married; no incumbrance; has good reference. Address R. S., NELSON & GUILD, saddlers, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter, in a private family; unexceptionable City references from last employer. Call or address No. 108 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a man that can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 East 13th-st., in Mr. Murry's livery-stable office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Canadian man as coachman and gardener or useful man; good references from last employer. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman; City or country; excellent City references. Call or address M. S., No. 46 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable City reference. Address F. G., Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH excellent references, a situation as waiter, coachman or groom. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a Scotchman just landed; thoroughly competent, with first-class references; his wife can fill the position of cook, laundress or chamber-maid. Apply at the office, No. 17 Harrison-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, without incumbrance; understands greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, laying out grounds, &c.; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener on a private gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business. Address JOHN KAISER, Flatbush, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by single man who understands the business thoroughly; no objection to attend to farming in connection with gardening. Address J. L. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. FELLOWES,
B. FELLOWES,
D. P. MORGAN, Special Partner.

The undersigned will continue the business at No. 39 William-st., under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO.
C. FELLOWES,
B. FELLOWES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of E. B. BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. B. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872. WM. S. O'BRIEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE W. ELDER,
LEVI H. SANDFORD,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872. GEORGE L. AYRES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BAKER, SANDFORD & CO., for the transaction of the wholesale grocery business, at the old location of Messrs. Geo. W. Elder & Co., No. 75 Dey-st.
ELIHU B. BAKER, late E. B. Baker & Co.
LEVI H. SANDFORD, } Late G. W. Elder & Co.
GEORGE L. AYRES,
JOHN G. PHYFE.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC........March 23, 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC........March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC........April 6, 4½ P. M.
OCEANIC........April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 30

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Thursday, Mar. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.

CALABRIA........Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA........Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA........Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA........Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA........Wednesday, April 3, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
PALMYRA........Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA........Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA........Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA........Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA........Saturday, Mar. 30, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY........Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN........Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE........April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, April 10, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE........DANRE....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....Saturday, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH........May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) March 7.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.

MISSOURI, Capt. R. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.: direct to Havana. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Mar. 23. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........[illegible], April [illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles [illegible] ports, organization and conveyance of luggage, [illegible] the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Valger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 66 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

S. D. JONES, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE
NEW-YORK SECURITY
ON THE MARKET.
MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.
AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

330 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $6,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.
AT 90 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the Road is in successful operation, and earning well more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the Road is rapidly increasing. Over one thousand miles of new roads are now building connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least fifty per cent to the net receipts of this Company.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
and those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 176 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN,
Receiver.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PAYING 60 PER CENT.
MORE INCOME
THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND
9 1-2 Per Cent. on the Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana.

THEY BEAR 8 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND ARE COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

This Road, 92 miles long, affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and intermediate points for the celebrated Block and Bituminous Coals of Parke County, as also, for the large surplus products of the rich agricultural and mineral section of the State which it traverses.

For the present we are offering these Bonds at 90, and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for Government Bonds, or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

A FIRST-CLASS
NEW-YORK SECURITY
AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses
AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 and 13 per Cent.
CHOICE SECURITIES,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
FOR SALE BY

Albert H. Nicolay,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—Choice Municipal Bonds and other Investment Securities strictly first class, paying 10 to 20 per cent. interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand for sale at the lowest market rates.

Montclair Railway Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,803 41 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.

Feb. 19, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LOST OR DESTROYED.—CERTIFICATE No. 2,804, dated Jan. 14, 1869, for five shares of the capital stock of the Central National Bank of this City, standing in the name of Lucy Bellow. Transfer has been stopped, and application made for a new certificate.

FINANCIAL.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO.
First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Land-Grant Bonds.
DUE 1891 IN GOLD.
INTEREST, 7 PER CENT. GOLD; FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE JAN. 1 AND JULY 1 IN NEW-YORK.

IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
TEXAS
KY.
TENNESSEE
GULF
MEXICO

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad and under the same management. It will connect the St. Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the International Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and the Capital, Little Rock. The Land-Grant of 1,336,400 acres, is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress. The whole road is under contract for building. About sixty miles are built and track-laying will go on at the rate of about half a mile a day until the connection of Little Rock with St. Louis is completed. The First Mortgage Bonds, $6,000,000 are the first lien upon the road, rolling-stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are:

THOMAS ALLEN, (St. Louis)........President.
H. G. MARQUAND, (120 Broadway), Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, (120 Broadway)........Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, (St. Louis)........Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:

H. M. ALEXANDER,	HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	JOHN R. SWIFT,
WM. H. SWIFT,	ALANSON TRASK.

The Union Trust Company, Trustee of the Bonds. Price, 87½ and accrued interest in currency. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time. Marketable securities received in exchange at full market rates and Express charges paid. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained upon application to

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 BROADWAY.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK. PRICE OF BONDS 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $12,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
Oswego City 7s,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 3, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 12, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if, in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE transfer books of this Company will close at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 24 Exchange-place, on the 5th March, and remain closed until the 20th March. Per order

THOS. E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN.—20 OR 30 SECOND-HAND carriages for public and private use; clarence coaches, phaetons, [illegible] Wagons, [illegible]
J. W. PITNEY, Nos. 462 and 464 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN GRAY HORSE blankets, [illegible], kangaroo, red fox, [illegible] buffalo robes, [illegible] No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TOP WAGON AND HARNESS. Nearly new. C. [illegible] & SONS, [illegible], corner [illegible]-st.

TO LET—TWO STALLS AND FLOOR room for two carriages in private stable. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

LIGHT ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY, [illegible] Apply at [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 36 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH BOARD—A handsome parlor and bedroom, for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also, other rooms; best of references given; a few table-boarders can be accommodated.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT Nos. 31 and 33 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, with advantage of Turkish baths, if desired; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room with fire and gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen; $10 per week; hall, $5 per week. No. 224 5th-av., near 14th-st.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on the third floor front; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen; reference required; table first-class.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN THIRD story of brown-stone front House No. 404 East 50th-st.; fine location; either furnished or unfurnished to suit party hiring.

BOARDING.—TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—TWO front rooms, on the second story, to let, with board, at No. 12 East 25th-st.; also, two back rooms on the same floor, suitable for families.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $20 per week.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, SUNNY AND pleasant, third story, front, furnished for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Call at No. 408 West 30th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 201, SECOND DOOR BElow Madison-square.—A handsomely furnished front and back room on fourth floor to rent, with board; also one single room; references exchanged.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A DOCTOR OR dentist, a well-furnished apartment in a private family, near 14th-st. and 7th-av., with board, if desired.
M. S. MYERS, No. 593 Broadway.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board. Reference given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE HALL room, with private bath and superior board; references.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—SECOND floor, with private table, at No. 436 5th-av. Apply to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, 20 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 15 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife desire a parlor and bedroom in a private family where there are no other boarders; first-class board with meals served in the room; location between Lexington and 6th avs. and 14th and 42d sts. Address A. J. M., No. 79 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,175,570 40
Overdrafts		6,114 75
United States bonds to secure circulation		705,000 00
United States bonds on hand		310,250 00
Due from national banks		717,587 83
Due from other banks and bankers		254,511 36
Banking-house		500,000 00
Current expenses		19,690 34
Taxes paid		20,351 45
Premiums		96,173 61
Cash items and revenue stamps		4,017 37
Exchanges		862,008 37
Fractional currency and nickels		6,070 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$16,321 20	
Treasury notes	[illegible]	
Checks	5,287 03	580,658 25
Legal-tenders		1,140,020 13
Custom-house certificates		55,000 00
Total		$10,317,389 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus	175,000 00
Discount	25,243 23
Exchange	508 34
Interest	33,811 62
Profit and loss	4,316 77
Circulation outstanding	626,649 00
Dividends unpaid	1,914 00
Individual deposits	2,497,258 16
Certified checks	112,839 19
Due to national banks	4,089,424 84
Due to other banks and bankers	1,673,381 22
Total	$10,317,389 54

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1872.
J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, } Directors.
GARDNER R. COLBY,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK AT NEW-YORK, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,131,230 62
Overdrafts	843 22
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	114,000 00
Due from national banks	63,126 35
Due from State banks	302 45
Current expenses	5,670 01
Checks and cash items	35,440 35
Exchanges for Clearing-house	104,204 47
Bills of national banks	32,473 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	10,021 58
Legal-tender notes	260,100 00
Clearing-house certificates	75,000 00
Total	$2,145,258 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	230,000 00
Interest	5,989 28
Profit and loss	5,855 78
Circulating notes outstanding	262,500 00
Individual deposits	1,322,787 83
Certified checks	21,750 85
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,038 94
United States deposits	87,308 12
Due to national banks	5,523 27
Total	$2,145,258 83

I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of March, 1872.
JESSE WEST, JR.,
Notary Public City and County of New-York.

Correct—Attest:
AMOS R. ENO,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Directors.
A. H. TROWBRIDGE,

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE,
NO. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

OWNERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, held in trust by E. B. WARD, EDWARD LEARNED, PELEG HALL, C. A. TROWBRIDGE and A. H. SIBLEY, pursuant to an indenture, dated Nov. 2, 1870, are hereby notified that the said trustees having sold the Jarvis and Woods Locations, embracing about 12,800 acres, and including Silver Islet, are prepared to distribute to the parties entitled the entire capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and to which has been transferred the said Woods Location, including Silver Islet and the mining and other property there. Such distribution to be to holders of Trustees' Certificates, at the rate of thirty-six shares of said stock for each and every part or interest [illegible] represented in or by any such Trustees' Certificates; such distribution to be made agreeably to such form and conditions as shall signify the assent and ratification of certificate-holders receiving their due proportion of said shares as aforesaid to the acts of the trustees hitherto in the discharge of the duties and [illegible] of Nov. 2, 1870; and shall also modify the existing certificates conformably to the reduced quantity of the estate, and shall also give authority to the trustees to accept and avail themselves of the charter recently granted them by the Government of Ontario, Canada, whereby the residue of the estate may be withdrawn from the trust, and to be held, managed and transferred by such corporation; the shares whereof when issued to be distributed ratably among the certificate-holders.

The transfer of the shares so to be distributed will be made to holders of Trustees' Certificates as appears on the books of the trustees at the close of business on the 16th day of March inst., or their duly constituted attorneys, only on presentation of their said certificates and concurrence in aforesaid requirements.

The books for transfer of certificates will be closed from the 16th to the 30th inst.

EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 132 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872. Polls opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEO. E. RHOADS, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 87 Nassau-st. Account books made to order.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON—IL TROVATORE.

The thirty-third subscription night of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, (prior to departure for Europe.)

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) March 6, at 8 o'clock.

IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON........as........LEONORA
Miss Annie Louise Cary, Signors Brignoli, Barcoldi, &c.

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8—MARTHA.

SATURDAY, 9th—Grand Nilsson Matinée—Faust.

MONDAY, 11th—Thirty-fifth subscription night.

General admission, $2.

Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Family Circle, $1; reserved seats in do., 50 cents extra.

Ticket offices—The Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

Steinway pianos used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION.
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
SPRING SEASON, COMMENCING APRIL 1.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF, Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager. Subscriptions received at the stage door of the Academy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST NIGHTS of JULIUS CÆSAR,
and last nights of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will assume, for the first time in New-York, the rôle of
CASSIUS.
Mr. WM. CRESWICK
will make his reappearance this season as
BRUTUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS........as........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER........as........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN........as........PORTIA

TWELFTH JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

Box-book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST 12 NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.

LAST DIVORCE MATINEE
(But one)
SATURDAY next, at 1½.

MONDAY, March 18, 200th and last night positively OF DIVORCE.

MONDAY, March 11, Benefit of Mr. JAS. LEWIS.
WEDNESDAY, March 13, Benefit of Mrs. GILBERT.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.
An extraordinary Parisian Sensation!!

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

How is this!	HOW IS THIS.	How is this!
How is this!	692d time of G. L. Fox	How is this!
How is this!	As Humpty.	How is this!
How is this!	226th time of the Cat Duet.	How is this!
How is this!	HUMPTY DUMPTY.	How is this!
How is this!	66th time of the	How is this!
How is this!	Triple Parterre.	How is this!
How is this!	Myriad splendors! Hosts of	How is this!
How is this!	beauties! See it! see it!	How is this!
How is this!	How is This!	How is this!

Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
Secure your seats early.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

AFTERNOON	EVENING
AT 2 P. M.	AT 8 o'CLOCK.
The romantic drama,	The new burlesque of
WOMAN OF THE WORLD.	LUNA, OR THE BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON,
Also, Barnum's CANNIBALS.	and the comedy of a BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP.

The "Cannibals" both Afternoon and Evening.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 8.

The LAST of the unique and popular concerts given by ex-slaves, purely in the interests of the University in which they are being educated. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Sale of reserved seats will commence Tuesday, March 5, at 9 A. M., at the box, at Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 58 Reade-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

HAS REMOVED FROM BROADWAY TO NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.

CLASSES CONSTANTLY forming in all branches of music and modern languages. Also,

PRIVATE LESSONS, DAY AND EVENING. Brooklyn branch, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

THE FAIRY TALES OF SCIENCE.
PROF. RICHARDS'S
ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
ASSOCIATION HALL.

FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 8, 15, 22, 29. Tickets fifty cents. For sale at the Hall.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the lot-owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1871.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend or distributive payment of sixty cents on the dollar of the debts of The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows:

First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said Company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and

Third—All other creditors of such Company in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Office for payment, No. 152 Broadway, New-York City. Hours of payment between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. of each day.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Attorneys for Receiver.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1872.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Feb. 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that the instalment of $50 per share on the scrip stock of this Company yet remaining unpaid be and the same is hereby called for and required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, in Hartford, on the 1st day of July, 1872.

S. F. CONNER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1872, on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will be cashed, (less Government tax) by the undersigned on presentation at their office on and after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1872. No. 25 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,519,396 10.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M., Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass train.

3:00 P. M., Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:30 P. M., Express train for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M., Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY, BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 69 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway, ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-two miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work if they do not desire the entire line.

H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX.
NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent.
ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN
For 5 third
VETERAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, March 9,
AT 1½ P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and her celebrated
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
with
MR. MARK SMITH.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 5,
LA BELLE SAUVAGE,
WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.

H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhatan........Mr. MARK SMITH

For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. & B'way.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

MARRIAGE.	LAST WEEKS	MARRIAGE.
MARRIAGE.	THIS SEASON of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled MARRIAGE.	Miss Griswold and Mr. Mackaye in their great characters of Mrs. Brooks and Col. Grey, in the new play of MARRIAGE.
Every Night and SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented MARRIAGE.	MATINEE Saturday, 2 P. M.	

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER........MANAGER.

MR. E. D. DAVIES.
THE NEW MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE PIRATES OF BARNEGAT,
AND IMMENSE OLIO COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT........Director.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND SPLENDID SUCCESS OF
THE POPULAR FAIRY ROMANCE
OF
CINDERELLA!
OR,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which is produced with unexampled grandeur, and made conspicuously charming by
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN
APPEARING IN THIS ANIMATED SPECTACLE.

This fascinating pageant will be given after
THE BRILLIANT CIRCUS PERFORMANCE
BY THE LEADING ARTISTS OF
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

STEINWAY HALL.—WEDNESDAY,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
WILL GIVE THE FIRST OF HER THREE MATINEE PIANO FORTE RECITALS,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH.

When the Programme will be selected from
BEETHOVEN, BACH, SCHUMANN, HENSELT,
SCHUBERT and LISZT.
SECOND RECITAL, MARCH 13TH.
THIRD, MARCH 20TH.

Subscription tickets for the series $3; single admissions $1.50; can be obtained at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Ditson's, Jordon's and Marten's, and W. A. Pond's Music stores, Broadway, the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND SOIREE
of the most celebrated pianist
MISS FRANCINI,
and the great tenor, Mr. Hildebrands, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 8 o'clock; open at 7½. Subscriptions received and tickets for sale at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordon's & Marten's No. 932 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 17 Union-square; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 751 Broadway; the general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; Stoefeld's, No. 111 Nassau-st.; Le Moult's, No. 611 4th-av., and Steinway Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 99 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES

On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 883 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Nassau-street, (Room No. 14,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Lafayette-place, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of said Commissioners, No. 21 Nassau-street, Room No. 14, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at the same hour of each and every week day up to, and including the 25th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 1, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM STUART,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, and silver-ware; and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.; private office 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

AFTER MILLER.

The Investigation Continued Yesterday by the Legislative Committee.

The Miller Life Bill—Payment of $3,500 by the Mutual and $1,500 by the Security Company—More About the Commonwealth Check.

The examination in the conduct of GEORGE W. MILLER as Superintendent of the Insurance Department was renewed yesterday before the Legislative Committee. Mr. LIPPITT occupied the chair, and Messrs. BABCOCK, ENOS and ATKINS were present at the opening of the proceedings. Mr. TOBEY also joined the Committee for a short time during the morning session.

The first witness introduced was Mr. PLINY FREEMAN, the President of the Globe Insurance Company. In answer to Mr. BARNES he testified that he had declined to sign the testimonial to Mr. MILLER, and thought he was not justified in so doing, as it would not be saying the truth, so far as his Company was concerned; he thought that his Company had not been properly treated by the Insurance Department, in relation to the last annual statement made by the Company; the statement had been made out as usual, sworn to and transmitted, and they had heard nothing of it; they had not been notified that anything was wrong until they heard of it from different parts of the United States; it was from the book, or printed report, that they first learned there was anything deficient, and it was afterward discovered that the supposed deficiency was an error of the Department—an error of $160,000 in the footing; the error was afterward discovered and rectified, but not until after considerable correspondence, and the necessity of the Company's actuary going to Albany; after great delay a correction was appended to the printed matter as an erratum; it was then only corrected in part, and the injury done to the Company all through the United States could not be repaired; the correction did not repair the injury in full.

Mr. BARNES then asked the witness' impression as to the management by the Superintendent of the affairs of the Great Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, and, assuming the report to be true, whether or not the policy-holders could not have been reinsured.

Mr. MILLER objected to the introduction of any more impressions, as the Supreme Court decided the question. The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. MILLER, and testified that the error was made by the Insurance Department during Mr. MILLER's absence in Europe. He could not tell the precise time when the error was discovered. No correspondence had been had with Mr. MILLER on the subject. The report shows a deficiency of over $22,000 in the table in the Company's assets; but a correction at the foot of the same page exhibits a surplus of over $57,000. The Company's Actuary had told him, the witness, that the error was not corrected in full. He personally did not know if it was correct.

Mr. BARNES asked what was the effect of the closing up of the business of the Great Western Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. MILLER inquired into the object of the question.

Mr. BARNES said that he wanted to show that by placing the affairs in the hands of a Tammany receiver the assets had been depreciated from fifty to seventy-five per cent., and that stockholders in Texas, Georgia, Michigan, &c., had lost their money, which might have been preserved if a cooler course of action had been adopted.

Mr. MILLER said he gloried in the course of action he had adopted, thereby saving others in Texas, Georgia and Michigan from being robbed of their money. If assets could be depreciated fifty or seventy-five per cent. by putting a company into the hands of a receiver, then the company was not sound. He felt more compunction in what he had not done, under similar circumstances, than what he had done; and regretted he had not, in some cases, exercised the fullest powers intrusted to him, and saved other confiding victims. He produced the Massachusetts annual report, and asked the witness if that report did not show a greater surplus than did that of New-York; and if so, which was correct?

Mr. FREEMAN said they were both correct. According to the Massachusetts standard, when the report was presented, it was found that a small deficiency existed, and to make that up $60,000 in bonds and mortgages were subsequently added to the assets. The Massachusetts and New-York blanks differed at that time.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FIRE COMPANY.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Assistant Secretary of the Westchester County Fire Insurance Company, was then called by Mr. BARNES. He had seen Mr. ELDRIDGE in the office with Mr. PENFIELD; Mr. ELDRIDGE had called several times to see Mr. PENFIELD, but had not met him, but at last met him one day at noon. Mr. ELDRIDGE came behind the counter, and sat down by the side of Mr. PENFIELD, with whom he had about fifteen minutes' conversation; the witness had paid no attention to the conversation, which occurred some time in May, and soon after the examination; Mr. PENFIELD and Mr. ELDRIDGE went out together; the witness had had no conversation with Mr. ELDRIDGE; had never given him a check or package; Mr. PENFIELD never intrusted a check to him for payment to Mr. ELDRIDGE, and he had personally paid him no check for the Company; he thought the clerk was present when Mr. ELDRIDGE called on Mr. PENFIELD.

THE HOPE COMPANY'S $500 TO MILLER.

DAVID ROWLAND was then called by Mr. BARNES to testify to the statement produced by HENRY A. JONES, the President of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company. The statement was handed to the witness, who testified, in reply to Mr. BARNES, that the sum of $1,000 was given to E. A. SOUTHWICK for the examination of the Company's affairs; a check was drawn to the order of the witness, who drew the cash and paid Mr. SOUTHWICK in currency; the payment was made soon after the examination; he did not pay him with a check to SOUTHWICK's order, as at first he was doubtful what would be a fair recompense; when the money was paid, there was no conversation on the subject; the witness handed him the money, and asked if he was satisfied; Mr. SOUTHWICK expressed surprise that the amount was so large; the amount of $500 mentioned in the statement as being paid to Mr. MILLER was never paid to him; how the sum came on the statement was as follows: Mr. JONES asked witness to give him an estimate of the expenses of the examination and charges at Albany, and among other things he had put Mr. MILLER down for $500; when the statement was put before the Finance Company that item was objected to and never allowed; the bill was otherwise passed; the item of Mr. MILLER's was considered an improper one to pay; the witness thought Mr. MILLER had been at a great expense in traveling, and desired to give him the amount as a testimonial, as he was convinced Mr. MILLER had given great aid to the Hope Mutual in the passage of the bill to allow the increase of the capital stock; the witness had charged $940 for his own expenses at Albany during the time he was there, which was nearly ninety days; he knew the money was not paid to Mr. MILLER, as the President strongly objected to it; the examination into the Company's affairs was made in March, 1871, and the bill for expenses was made out after that time; the witness had suggested the $500 to be given to Mr. MILLER, as he was about to visit Europe; the examination of the Company's affairs was made at the request of the Company, as it was deemed advisable in reference to the legislative action then in progress; the witness had received $2,500 from the National Life Insurance Company to pay expenses for attending to Albany matters for the Company; Mr. HENRY A. JONES had recommended him to Mr. EDWARD A. JONES for that purpose; the price was fixed in advance; Mr. E. A. JONES said he was going to Europe, and he had employed him to attend to legislative matters, so that nothing should be introduced to the injury of young companies; he requested Mr. MILLER, at the suggestion of the officers of the Company, to make an examination of that Company's affairs; Mr. ELDRIDGE made the examination; being under the impression that Mr. ELDRIDGE belonged to the Insurance Department, the witness did not pay him, as he expected Mr. MILLER to send in a bill; witness acted for no other companies, but had received $250 from the Metropolitan, for services rendered; he received the $2,500 from the National Life at different times, and he received by check each time, drawn to his order.

In reply to Mr. TOBEY, the witness testified that he had no arrangement with Mr. MILLER or any other person in relation to the $500 mentioned in the statement produced by Mr. HENRY A. JONES, and the suggestion had been purely his own; but when Mr. JONES objected to the appropriation, it was stricken out; the money was never given to Mr. MILLER; the $940 for expenses at Albany was a fair charge, as he was there nearly ninety days, having gone up soon after the bill was introduced, in the latter part of January, and remained there until it was signed by the Governor.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. MILLER, who produced letters from Hon. ALLEN C. BEACH and Gen. MCQUADE, introducing DAVID ROWLAND to him. Witness said that he was not acquainted with Mr. MILLER until the letters introduced him; the object of the introduction was to get the examination of the Hope Company's affairs made as soon as possible; Mr. MILLER said all his clerks were busily engaged at Albany, and it would be impossible to make an examination at that time; the examination was desired speedily, as there had been several failures at the time, and thus injured the Company's business, as every one seemed afraid of a New-York Life Company. Mr. MILLER said he would get some expert to make the examination, but the Company would have to bear the expense; that was the reason Mr. SOUTHWICK was employed; he has never paid Mr. MILLER one dollar as a recompense, nor did Mr. MILLER intimate that one dollar would be required.

Mr. DAVID S. MANNERS made an explanation in reply to Mr. YERRANCE's statement on Saturday, and intimated that he had not intended to insinuate that Mr. YERRANCE had recommended him to pay Mr. MILLER any sum to influence his action in the New-Amsterdam Company's affairs.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL POLICY-HOLDERS.

THOMAS H. BORDEN, one of the policy-holders in the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, testified that he paid $2,170 as seven years' premium on his policy.

Mr. MILLER asked the object of this inquiry.

Mr. BARNES said he could show that if the deposits had been kept in the insurance fund the policy-holders might have received the whole amount.

Mr. MILLER said he had obeyed the order of the Supreme Court; and Mr. BARNES contended that the matter should have been carried to the Court of Appeals. The discussion lasted several minutes, when Mr. MILLER gave way.

The witness said he had surrendered his policy, upon which he had paid seven years premium, for $310, as he thought it was the best he could do. Mr. LAWRENCE, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, who had reinsured the British Commercial risks, said he had been stuck enough already, and could give no more.

In answer to Mr. MILLER he said he knew nothing of the affairs of the Continental Life Insurance Company, except so far as it concerned his own policy.

THE MILLER LIFE BILL.

THEODORE R. WETMORE, of the Security Life Insurance Company, produced the check and check-book, which showed that on March 18, 1871, the sum of $1,500 was paid to JUSTUS LAWRENCE, and that Mr. LAWRENCE drew the amount. Mr. WETMORE said he had had confidence enough in Mr. LAWRENCE not to inquire if the money had been properly used, but believed it had been used for a general revision of the Life Act, and for similar purposes; he had left it to Mr. LAWRENCE's discretion as to how it was to be used.

SENATOR PIERCE'S $5,000 CHECK.

Mr. G. T. HOPE said that a paragraph had appeared in the *Insurance Times* that CHARLES WILSON, the Vice-President of the defunct Home Fire Insurance Company of New-Haven, who knew all about the $5,000 check given to Senator PIERCE, had been spirited away, and that he could produce him. Mr. WILSON, Mr. HOPE said, was then present and ready to testify. Some very excited discussion here arose relative to the matter, Mr. BARNES saying that he did not wish the examination to be conducted by outside parties. At the proper time he had no objection to Mr. WILSON testifying.

Mr. HOPE said Mr. WILSON had to leave town at once. The charge had been publicly made and he wished him examined.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES WILSON.

After a very excited debate between Mr. BARNES and Mr. MILLER, Mr. WILSON was placed on the stand and examined by Mr. BARNES: He said he had been connected with the Home Fire Insurance Company from its organization until July, 1870—a period of twelve years; the examination of the Company's affairs was made by Mr. MILLER, in June, 1870, and occupied a day or two; he knew nothing of the process of the examination, or who was present at it; the capital was reduced from $1,000,000 to $500,000; the counsel of the Company was T. E. DOOLITTLE; Mr. PIERCE came to the office on one occasion, but only remained a few minutes; he did not remember an entry in the book of $5,000 being paid to SEWELL and PIERCE as a retainer; there were several checks made out to E. S. SCANTON & Co., and he identified one which he had drawn for $5,000 to their order; he did not know the object of the check, and had no reason to suppose it was paid to SEWELL and PIERCE; Mr. WILSON explained how he came to visit New-York to give his testimony; he had received a note from Mr. HOPE, who inclosed the slip out from the paper; on Sunday, while in church, Mr. ENGLISH had asked him what he knew about the matter, and, although he declined giving any information on the subject at that time and place, he was willing to give it then; he had been almost threatened with further publications if he did not give Mr. ENGLISH the information; when he came to New-York he had no idea of coming before the Committee.

In answer to Mr. MILLER, he said he was not aware that Mr. ENGLISH had said the Home Fire Insurance Company had never had more than $400,000 worth of capital; if he had said so, it was false; the cash capital was $850,000, and the remaining $150,000 was made up of stock dividends; they were at the time they so stated in actual possession of $1,000,000 of capital; the reduction of capital to $500,000 left that amount unimpaired. The witness knew nothing of the affairs of the Company after he left, except that their losses far exceeded their receipts during the time from June to December, 1870.

THE MILLER LIFE BILL AGAIN.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, produced a copy from the stub check-book on the Bank of New-York, showing the following entry:

"No. 11,856.—Paid G. W. MILLER, Albany, for sundry expenses in passing laws, $3,500. March 14, 1871."

The witness said he could produce the check; he presumed it was charged to the tax account; he knew nothing of the special object for which the check was drawn; he knew nothing nor had any recollection of any payment being made to the Attorney-General, Deputy Attorney-General, or LYMAN W. BRIGGS; he knew nothing of the check except from the stub, and as that was in his handwriting, he supposed he drew it; he had no knowledge of the check being connected with the examination of 1870.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, testified that the check had been drawn by the order of the President, Mr. WINSTON, and understood, somewhat imperfectly, that it was to be used toward securing the passage of some bill before the Legislature; he knew nothing about a list to raise $20,000; Mr. WINSTON and JAMES H. GOODSELL entered the witness' room on the day in question, and were talking for a time about some measure that was before the Legislature, after which Mr. WINSTON assented to the payment of $3,500; the check was made payable to the order of Mr. MILLER, as Mr. WINSTON was not well enough acquainted with Mr. GOODSELL; Mr. WINSTON thought the bill was a good one, and forwarded the check to Mr. MILLER, inclosed in a letter.

THAT COMMONWEALTH CHECK.

GEORGE T. HAWS, late President of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company from November, 1866, to the time when it went into the hands of a receiver, testified that he recollected a check being drawn for $1,000, and believe it was paid JOHN FOWLER, Jr., for past professional services; he had no knowledge of the erasures in the stub check-book, or in the cash-book, and only saw them a few days after the Company had been in the hands of the receiver; he had never seen Mr. MILLER until the second examination, in March, 1871, and had never paid him a dollar in any way, either directly or through counsel; the examination was made by Mr. SOTHWICK, as he supposed, under the direction of Mr. MILLER, and Mr. SOUTHWICK was paid $300 for his services.

The investigation was then adjourned until this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Paying Off the Pensioners.

The narrow thoroughfare at the back of the Custom-house, known as Exchange-place, from 12 o'clock on Sunday night until daybreak yesterday morning presented an unusual and a strange spectacle. Crowds of men and women, young and old, generally the latter, clung to the iron railings in front of the basement of the Custom-house, where the Pension Office is situated, and at 4 A. M. there could have been no fewer than five hundred. At 5 A. M. the doors of the pay-office were opened, and the business of the day began. The accommodation provided for the pensioners was of the most meagre description. Two little rooms were set apart for the infirm applicants, while a large and dirty yard held a couple of hundred of the rougher and younger ones. Three old men of nearly eighty years, veterans of the war of 1812, attracted much attention, and were the recipients of many kind words and attentions from those present. The payments made did not average more than ten per hour, and it will probably be a labor of weeks before all the pensioners within thirty miles of New-York are paid off.

The Philadelphia Burglary—More Stolen Property Identified.

FRANK R. PAGE, of No. 1 Washington-place, who was arrested on Saturday afternoon for having in his possession $5,000 worth of silks and laces which had been stolen from the store of JAMES M. COX, (agent for E. S. JAFFRAY & Co., of this City,) at No. 727 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, as already fully published in the TIMES, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, in company with SAMUEL WALKER, alias Walter Warren, from whom it is supposed the goods were purchased. Complaints against PAGE and WALKER were made by Mr. COX, who fully established the identity of the goods, and detailed the manner in which they had been stolen from the store. The Magistrate held the accused in $5,000 each for examination. The fur cape and the velvet and silk cloaks, found also in PAGE's establishment, have been identified by Miss ANNIE COGSWELL, of No. 154 East Thirty-second-street, as her property. The lady alleges that on the evening of the 29th ult. her residence was entered by sneak-thieves, and $1,400 worth of property was carried off. Among the things stolen were the three cloaks valued at $700, found in the establishment of Mr. PAGE, which he stated had been offered to him for sale by WALKER. Affidavits were accordingly made by Miss COGSWELL against PAGE and WALKER, and they were required to find $2,500 additional bail each. Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN, of No. 715 Broadway, gave bonds for the appearance of PAGE, and he was released. WALKER could not find bail and was locked up.

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Deficiency in the Accounts of Ex-Controller Johnson—Selling City Bonds Below Par—A Communication from Mr. Shroeder to the Aldermen.

A deficiency of nearly $100,000 has been discovered in the accounts of Ex-Controller EVAN M. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn. It first received publicity yesterday afternoon, when, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the following communication from Controller SHROEDER was read, causing much astonishment among the members of that body:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, March 4, 1872.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It is my duty to inform you that I find a deficiency in the accounts of the Ex-Controller, Mr. EVAN M. JOHNSON, of cash returned to the city for sewerage bonds, and assessment bonds issued for street improvements, made under the authority of the Water Board. I inclose a detailed statement of each class of bonds, with the dates of issue and of the amounts returned to the Treasurer and when returned. In addition to the deficiency in principal, the accrued interest is unaccounted for. The deficiency on sewer bonds, as will be seen from the inclosed statement, amounts to $41,110; that on the assessment bonds, $58,050. I inclose a copy of the letter addressed by me to Mr. JOHNSON in reference to this matter, and a copy of his answer. The remedy suggested by Mr. JOHNSON to cover the deficiency is novel, but will hardly meet the case.

The Corporation Counsel has expressed to me the opinion that the laws authorizing the issuing of these bonds clearly intended that they should not be sold for less than par, inasmuch as no provision was made to cover any discount by assessment or otherwise. The books of this office contain no evidence that discounts were allowed to any party; no rate of sale is stated. The reports of the Ex-Controller fail to make any exhibit of such discounts or deficiencies. These bonds bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and are as good a security as the city offers for sale; those referred to are still outstanding, and mostly in the hands of first purchasers. I respectfully submit these facts to your honorable body for consideration, and ask that such steps may be taken as may be considered expedient to make up the deficiencies referred to. Your obedient servant,

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

The correspondence referred to as enclosed consists of two letters, one from Mr. SHROEDER, informing Mr. JOHNSON of his discovery of the deficiency, and asking in what manner it occurred, and how it can be provided for; the other Mr. JOHNSON's answer to the same, in which he says:

"As to your inquiries as to deficiencies between the amount of bonds issued and the amount credited as record thereof, upon the Controller's books, I would say that upon the total sales of sewerage bonds made by me as Controller, there occurred a deficiency which is, I presume, the amount of $41,110, mentioned in your note. Upon the total sales of assessment bonds during my term, a like deficiency in receipts occurred, the amount of which is, I presume, the other amount stated in your note, $58,050. In each case the books kept by me in the Controller's office give the correct amount. The cause of the deficiency in both cases was the very simple one that the bonds did not bring par. The discount at which they were so obliged to be sold is the deficiency referred to. In answer to your inquiry, 'How in my opinion should such deficiency be provided for?' I can only say that there seems to be but one way—that is, to issue a sufficient number of new bonds therefor when required."

Of the assessment bonds for repaving, under the direction of the Water Board, Mr. SHROEDER shows that during the past three years bonds to the value of $2,315,000 were issued, while for the same time the Controller, Mr. JOHNSON, returned $2,256,950, making a difference of $58,050. On the sewerage bond account, during the same period, bonds to the amount of $1,920,000 were sold, while only $1,878,890 were returned, a difference of $99,000, but as these bonds were afterward sold below par in market some allowance must be made on that account. After hearing the reading of the Controller's communication, on motion of Mr. BAKER it was resolved that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Pratt's Oil-Works—The Controller's Accounts—Street-Car Passengers' Rights.

A communication was yesterday received from the Mayor by the Common Council, nominating ALEXANDER FORMERS and WM. P. LIBBY as members of the Board of Education, in place of WM. L. GILL, resigned, and DEMAS BARNES, who declines reappointment. A communication was also received from the Police Board, calling attention to the condition of the stills in PRATT's Oil-works, where an explosion of a still occurred a short time ago, on account of their being unprovided with safety valves; and as another accident, with more serious results, is likely to occur at any time, the matter was referred to the Board of Health.

A communication was also received from the Controller, stating that the general fund account in some cases shows a deficiency and in others a surplus. The aggregate deficiency is $352,284 43, and the aggregate surplus $33,139 34; net deficiency, $319,145 09. The Controller asked leave to apply the surplus toward the reduction of the deficiency, and suggested that bonds be issued to supply the remainder. A resolution was adopted giving him authority to supply the surplus as desired; and another resolution was passed, directing the Corporation Counsel to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature, authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of the net deficiency, the payment of said bonds to be provided for by the addition of $50,000 yearly to the annual budget. The representatives of Kings County in the Legislature was requested to assist in the prompt passage of the bill.

A resolution was offered providing that no railroad company in Brooklyn shall require any passenger to pay fare unless he is provided with a seat.

Alderman RICHARDSON offered an amendment to the effect that any person getting upon a car after it was full should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The amendment was lost, and the resolution was adopted. A resolution was also passed favoring the passage of a bill by the Legislature authorizing the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad to run their cars on the track of the Brooklyn City Railroad, from De Kalb-avenue to Fulton Ferry.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors for Kings County met yesterday, Supervisor OSBORNE in the chair, when a communication was received from the keeper of the Kings County Penitentiary, in reference to making the institution self-supporting. To accomplish this result, the keeper thinks it necessary that he should have entire control of all matters connected with the government of the prison, the furnishing of supplies, &c., similar to the plan adopted at the Albany Penitentiary. He thought that by dispensing with several keepers, and sending all long-term prisoners to the Penitentiary, the end desired could be accomplished.

The Committee of Fifty's Investigations—Money Wasted on Street Lamps and Lighting.

A subcommittee of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, Messrs. JOHN S. ROBERTS and GIDEON FROST, have made a report upon the Departments of Auditors and Assessors relating to street lamps and lighting. The report is based upon an examination of the accounts of 1869, 1870 and 1871, and gives the number of lamp-posts put up in that time as 5,580; average cost each, $48; total, $267,840; repairs and replacements, $22,000; grand total, $290,000. These figures, the Committee claim, are extravagant, as the work could have been performed for $90,000 less than was charged. The expenses for street lighting are given as follows:

In 1866	$125,000	In 1870	$670,305
In 1867	325,000	In 1871	702,405
In 1869	572,000		

The report claims that under this account $594,405 has been wasted, the aggregate cost for the past three years having been $1,944,405, when it might have been done for about $1,350,000. The report recommends that the management and appointment of street lamp-lighters be under the control of the gas companies.

Brief Items.

Yesterday permanent water loan bonds to the amount of $25,000 were issued by the Controller.

The show-window of E. LEWIS & Co., No. 265 Fulton-street, was broken into on Sunday night, and $100 worth of silks taken therefrom.

A new gas company has been formed under the title of the "Nassau Gas Company." They will supply a portion of the Eastern District.

The report of the Board of Health for last week shows 71 cases of small-pox, 28 of scarlet fever, 6 of typhoid fever and 10 cases of diphtheria.

Supposed Murder in Hunter's Point.

On Friday night JOSEPH F. TAYLOR, Captain of a canal-boat lying in Newtown Creek, missed his wife, SARAH, and after long search he found her drunk in WILLIS' canal-boat. TAYLOR attacked WILLIS, and an altercation ensued. WILLIS was reinforced by his wife, who commenced to beat the drunken woman with a club. Finding that they were getting the worst of the fight, TAYLOR started for a policeman, but not finding one in Hunter's Point, or being able to persuade one from Greenpoint to arrest WILLIS, he returned to the canal-boat, where he was much surprised to find no trace of his wife. Yesterday WILLIS and his wife were arrested, charged with the murder of Mrs. TAYLOR, and brought before Recorder PEARSALL for examination. The fight was admitted by both parties, and its sanguinary character was attested by the bloody deck. When TAYLOR left for the policeman both of the WILLISES were beating his wife. WILLIS says that immediately on the departure of TAYLOR they desisted from their attack, and he, together with one of the deck hands named MCCORMICK, went to CALAHAN's liquor store. The creek will be dragged this morning in the neighborhood of the boats, in order to find the body, for which a reward is offered. Both the WILLISES and MCCORMICK were committed to await further developments.

CHEAP WATCHES.

Alleged Frauds—How Inferior Goods are Disposed of—Legal Proceedings Instituted.

A store has recently been opened on Broadway, which startles the public by the announcement that the Great Geneva Watch Company, after thirty years' business existence, has suddenly collapsed, and that their bankrupt stock is to be had at ridiculously low prices. Upon a visit to the store, watches of all kinds, silver and gold, may be found at prices ranging from $6 to $45. The walls are placarded with announcements that everything is guaranteed, and that all the watches must be sold, that they have been bought at such ruinous prices as to enable the dealers to almost give them away. The names of first-class firms are used as references to their value. It seems that watch movements are made wholesale, each part being sold by the gross; the best are fitted together carefully and finished into first-class watches. The remaining inferior parts are put hastily together and these are put on the market by jobbers, the goods being known in the trade as "refuse." The names of dealers of high repute are sometimes put on these worthless goods to enhance their character—but close examination reveals a slight alteration, such as Waldham for Waltham, and thus the law on imitating trade-marks is supposed to be evaded, while the buyer is cheated with a spurious article. The firms whose names are used in the Broadway store ignore the whole concern, and our reporters have been told that there never was a "Great Geneva Watch Company" in Switzerland or anywhere else.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, before Judge SEDGWICK, counsel made application on behalf of the "American Watch Company" for an injunction to restrain "The Great Geneva Watch Company" from selling watches purporting to be manufactured by or bearing the engraved mark or stamp of "William Ellery," or "John Ellery," or "any colorable imitation of the same." The complaint on which the injunction was asked for sets forth that the watches advertised to be sold by the defendants, composed individually of —— Brown, —— Stanley, —— Lee, —— Bradey, —— Braday, J. R. Elkhart, Jr., Henry P. Elias, John Doe, and Richard Roe, are of much inferior quality to those made and sold by the American Watch Company, and bear the trade name of "John Ellery," of which trade-mark the American Company are the sole owners. The American Company further charges that its business must have been injured to a great extent by the sale of these spurious watches of the "John Ellery" make, advertised for sale by the defendants at the store No. 762 Broadway.

Judge SEDGWICK granted the injunction, restraining the defendants and each of them, their attorneys, agents, clerks, servants, employes and workmen from directly or indirectly selling or causing to be sold, or offering for sale any watch movements manufactured by any person or corporation other than the "American Watch Company," under the denomination of "William Ellery" or "John Ellery," or whereon is engraved, stamped, pressed or in any way made apparent the words "William Ellery" or "John Ellery," or any colorable imitation of the same. The Judge also granted an order directing the defendants to show cause before him on the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., why the injunction should not be made perpetual until the termination of the suit.

Annual Meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Association.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Teachers' Association was held last evening at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Rev. GEORGE F. QUACKENBOS presiding. The annual report showed that good work had been accomplished during the past year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. B. Whitlock, E. E. Kemble, Ira Chase; Secretary, Frederick Schroeder; Treasurer, Philip M. Oakley; Chaplain, Rev. A. C. Dunbar.

The expediency of paying competent Sunday-school teachers was discussed generally, the majority of the speakers being of opinion that the teacher who went through his work from love of it and actuated by the spirit of Christ, would do it better than the person who did so simply because he or she was paid for it.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The produce merchants intend erecting a new edifice as an exchange, and advertise for a site.

A musical entertainment will be given at Lyric Hall to-morrow evening by Miss JOHANNA SIMMONS.

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS contradicts a rumor that he intends to resign his position as City Sanitary Inspector.

The amount of fines imposed upon the members of the Police force during the month of February was $1,997 47.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday by Judge CARDOZO, and adjourned over until Wednesday.

Arndt Lodge No. 231, I. O. O. F., last evening celebrated its second anniversary by a series of social festivities at the Turn Hall.

The Grand Jury will meet today, and to-morrow will come into the Court of General Sessions and present a number of indictments.

ANN GRACE, aged twenty-four, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from burns received from the explosion of a kerosene lamp on the 20th ult.

ROBERT FAGAN, four years of age, whose parents reside at No. 441 First-avenue, while playing about a bonfire, was so terribly burned that he died yesterday.

In the case of BENJAMIN R. BESSON against OLIVER F. PAPY to recover damages for assault and battery, Judge ROBINSON yesterday reduced defendant's bail to $4,000.

A petition, signed by about 40,000 citizens, has been presented to the Board of Trustees of the Cooper Institute, asking them to open the library and reading-room on Sunday.

Superintendent KELSO issued orders yesterday directing that in future four detective officers shall be on duty at the Central Office every night for any emergency that may arise.

CHARLES WILCOX, a conductor of car No. 59 of the Second-avenue line, yesterday jumped off the front platform. He fell on the track, and the front wheel of the car passed over and crushed one of his feet.

JOHN BROWN was locked up at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of stealing two lap-rugs, of the value of $150, from the stable of DEXTER B. GOUGH, No. 490 Sixth-avenue, in which he was employed.

The Chamber of Commerce has received from Lord TENTERDEN an official copy of the case presented on the part of Her Britannic Majesty to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. It makes a book of 168 pages.

AUGUST MEYER, a clerk in the employ of HERMAN FESENHEIM, at No. 76 Beekman-street, was committed for trial by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of having appropriated $27 belonging to his employer.

The German Republican Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District last evening pledged themselves to support the candidates nominated at the National Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia.

Superintendent KELSO gave notice yesterday to several Police Captains that too much gas was being used in the Stations, and warned them to use more economy, or they would have complaints preferred against them.

The challenge issued by the Paris crew, of St. John, N. B., to row either the Chambers crew, the Taylor and Winship crew, of England, the Coulter crew, of Pittsburg, or the Biglen crew, of New-York, has been accepted by the last named.

WILLIAM VARLEY, known as Reddy the Blacksmith, and JAMES W. SMITH, the Tammany "awning man," were arrested on Sunday night for reckless driving on Seventh-avenue. They were taken to Jefferson Market yesterday, and fined $3 each. "Reddy" paid the fines.

A woman, accompanied by a child, was arrested on Sunday evening, in a saloon on Beekman-street, on suspicion that she had stolen it. She confessed that she had stolen the child from a gentleman's house in Orange, N. J., to excite sympathy. She was committed to await developments.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Reform Association met last evening and elected the following officers: President, Julius Boskell; Vice-Presidents, F. Biele and F. R. Semm; Recording Secretary, Albert W. Schuck; Corresponding Secretary, Franz T. Muller; Treasurer, John W. Schuckmann.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the building No. 373 Pearl-street, occupied by L. HOFHEIMER, lounge manufacturer, the East River Printing Company, WRIGHT's vegetable pill factory, and GORTEMAN & Co., confectioners. The damage to building and contents will not exceed $5,000; all fully insured.

The appeal from the decision of Judge MONELL awarding the bequest of $25,000 by the late JOHN ALSTYNE to "St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females" in preference to "The Society for the Relief of Indigent Aged Females," by whom it was claimed, was argued yesterday before the General Term of the Superior Court, and decision reserved.

By an inadvertence it was stated in the TIMES that the free lectures at the Cooper Union were closed on Saturday for the season. That portion of the course relating to social and political science was closed, but the course on physical science, which will consist of six lectures, will commence on Saturday next by Prof. CHANDLER, of Columbia College, lecturing on "combustion."

A fight occurred, yesterday morning, in a lager-beer saloon, on Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, and during the struggle JAMES MCKEENEY was struck on the head with a bottle by THOMAS MURRAY, inflicting serious wounds. MURRAY was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Court, where he was committed to await the result of MCKEENEY's injuries.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The town election for Trustees and Treasurer of Yonkers takes place today.

Three citizens of Mount Vernon were arrested on Sunday evening and held to answer for playing cards, &c., on the Sabbath.

The 8 A. M. Chicago express from New-York was detained some time, yesterday morning, at Yonkers, the truck of one of the passenger-cars being discovered on fire.

The Hudson is clear of ice from Cold Spring to Magazine Point. From thence to Peekskill the river is well packed; below that point it is filled with drift ice.

A special election of the tax-payers of Sing Sing will be held today, for the purpose of authorizing the collection of a special tax of $4,000 for paving the street on Lower Dock Hill and Central-avenue.

The livery stables belonging to Mr. JOHN MORRISON, at Williams' Bridge, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night, and four horses, a calf, several wagons and a quantity of harness were totally consumed. The loss was estimated at $2,000, upon which there was no insurance.

The March Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, before Hon. A. B. TAPPEN, of the Supreme Court, Presiding Justice, Hon. S. D. GIFFORD, County Judge, and two Justices of Sessions.

LONG ISLAND.

An indignation meeting was held at Hempstead, yesterday, to protest against the location of the Court-house at Mineola.

A Blackwell Island Bridge bill has been prepared, and is now in the hands of Senator COCK, who will introduce it in the Senate.

JANE WRIGHT, a colored woman, sixty years old, residing in Flushing, was, on Saturday night, burned to death through her clothes taking fire.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have concluded to extend their telegraph line, which now terminates at Flushing, to Port Jefferson, via Glen Cove, Huntington and Northport.

STATEN ISLAND.

Dr. S. O. VANDERPOEL, the newly-appointed Health Officer, visited the Quarantine grounds and hospitals yesterday.

Ground was broken yesterday at the Four Corners for the erection of a mammoth steam brewery which will cost, when completed, $300,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are now 528 prisoners in the Trenton State Prison.

A new lodge of Good Templars is about to be organized in Jersey City.

JOHN KENNEDY, an inmate of the Bloomfield Almshouse, was found drowned in the Morris Canal, near Belleville.

Rev. WM. H. CLARK, of New-York, has been called to the pastorate of the Broadway Reformed Church, Paterson.

The Jewish congregation at Elizabeth have purchased a lot on Elizabeth-avenue, and are about to erect a synagogue.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN AHMUTY, a resident of West Farms, was robbed of a horse and $20 in money in West Hoboken.

The colored residents of Jersey City are making arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Midland Railroad Company has granted to the Jersey City Fire Department the use of their telegraph poles for the wires of the fire alarm telegraph.

The Newark water-works have been completed at a cost of $1,750,000. The works are capable of furnishing a supply of 10,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

CARR and FINNEGAN, the two men arrested for the robbery of Mr. BANNISTER, of Newark, in his jewelry-store on the 22d ult., have been identified by Mr. DANIEL HAYWARD and Mr. JOHN MARTIN.

Mrs. MURPHY, living at No. 314 South Eighth-street, Jersey City, yesterday took by mistake a quantity of tincture of iodine instead of the medicine she was in the habit of using. The effects of the dose were serious, and may prove fatal.

The Supreme Court has set aside the verdict of $7,500 damages given to GERTRUDE HOAGLAND at New-Brunswick last year, on the ground that the amount was exorbitant. Miss HOAGLAND was injured by the falling of a fence surrounding KELLY's iron foundry.

The barn and outhouses of the pastorage of the Presbyterian Church at Kingston, Middlesex County, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, consuming the buildings and the family carriage, sleigh, and horse of the pastor, Rev. Dr. MANN. The loss is estimated at $1,500, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Havana Market.

HAVANA, March 4.—SUGAR dull, weak and unsettled; No. 12 Dutch Standard 9¾@9⅞ reals ℔ arroba. EXCHANGE heavy; on the United States, sixty days, Currency 11@11½ premium; do. sixty days, Gold 11¾@12 premium; Short Sight, 12@13 premium; on London, 23½@24 premium.

[Advertisement.]

"Scrofula and all Scrofulous Affections relieved by taking Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is preferred by physicians.

[Advertisement.]

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL. Safest, purest and best.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wisconsin*, at 11:30 A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double paid letters only, on Pier No. 46, North River, until 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 7 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	3 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 4.—*In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.*—B. C. Coffin, John H. Sinclair, J. J. Gilligan, Thomas H. Brown, Miss Kate Landergan, W. L. Vandervoort, Mrs. M. D. Lomo, E. Ross, D. A. Broderick, Mme. Desbouillons, A. F. Miller, D. Hinson, M. Heyman, H. Hermann, wife and 5 children, Miss Brown, J. Stanhope, J. Bride.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:28 | Sun sets......5:56 | Moon rises..4:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:23 | Gov. Island 5:12 | Hell Gate...6:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Holf, (Dan.,) Arboe, Copenhagen and Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Dunham, (Br.,) Kerr, London, &c., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Felicina Chiano, (Ital.,) Lavagna, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Carolina Promoda, (Aust.,) Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Orient, (Ger.,) Stahl, Elsinore for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; A. L. Lane, Camer, Villa Franca, Walsh, Field & Way; Heding Sophia, (Swe.,) Stridsberg, Gibraltar, Tetens & Bockmann; Johanne, (Dan.,) Rasmussen, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.; Yaque, (Dominican,) Christopher, Porto Plata, Boyer Vach & Schultz; Tai Lee, (Ger.,) Harting, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Centaur, (Br.,) Stanley, Manzanilla, Thompson & Hunter; H. M. Rowley, Rowley, Galveston, Snow & Burgess; Newaukee, Perkins, Brunswick, Ga., Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Victoria Peres, Lindsley, Maracaibo, M. Peres & Obarno; Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Antigua, R. J. Wenberg; Capella, (Br.,) Buck, Port-au-Spain, Jones & Lough; Henry Barker, Beers, Demerara, R. Bowe & Co.; Osprey, Dieko, Jacksonville, W. Ray; East Wind, Dowling, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; D. B. Pitts, Vail, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Feb. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. March 1, from Cape Lookout to Cape Hatteras, had a gale from N. E.; same date, 30 miles S. from Hatteras, experienced a violent gale from N. N. W., lasting 8 hours, barometer falling to 29.10.

Steam-ship Sidonian, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Genoa Jan. 11, Leghorn 14th, Marseilles 20th, Messina 23th, Palermo 27th, Valencia Feb. 2, and Gibraltar 5th, via Halifax March 1, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard S. S. Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Feb. 17 and Southampton 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; March 3, during a violent snow storm, while furling the sails, a seaman named Sagerquist fell from the foretopsail yard to the deck, and was instantly killed. The H. brings 266 passengers.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Scott, Richmond City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington Co.

Steam-ship Hercules, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Brig Catherine, (Dan.,) Rodemand, Hong Kong Nov. 3, with teas to Arnold, Dourson & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 24, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1, St. Helena 12th, and crossed the Equator 26th in lon. 29; has had fine weather to the Equator; was becalmed 8 ds. on the Equator; from thence had N. E. trades to Cape Hatteras, and been 14 ds. from thence, with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig W. H. Bickmore, (of St. George, Me.,) Bickmore, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; March 2, was off the Highlands; took a gale from N. E. and was driven fifty miles to the southward.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, Blanchard, St. Andrew's, C. A., Feb. 8, with cocoanuts to master—vessel to E. J. Wenberg. Has had N. W. gales from lat. 32, and been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Alzena, (of Harrington, Me.,) Boynton, Caibarien 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Rapidan, Townsend, from wreck of bark Thos. Fletcher.

Schr. Curlew, Williams, from wreck of bark Thos. Fletcher.

Schr. Competitor, Jeffrey, from wreck of bark Thos. Fletcher.

Schr. James Fitch, Kearny, New-London, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Charley Cobb, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Frank Jameson, Candage, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Saviland.

Schr. Freddie L. Porter, Kelly, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Bliss, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, New-Haven.
Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, Providence.
Schr. Panthea, Hill, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.
Schr. Pointer, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Richard Merrell, Clark, Greenwich.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. M. J. Mead, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Providence.
Schr. M. H. Eaton, Eaton, New-Haven.
Schr. Terrapin, Webster, Providence.
WIND—Sundown, light, W.; clear.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, hence for Savannah. When off the Capes of Delaware, damaged her rudder and returned for repairs; will go on the dry dock.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; Panther, from Philadelphia; brigs Mary Allerton, from Rio Grande; Henna, from Cienfuegos; General Prim, from Havana; Cherub, from Inagua.

BOSTON, March 4.—Arr. steamers Neptune, from New-York; Mela, from do.; schr. Lucy Holmes, from Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—Arr., steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; schrs. A. D. Hardell, from Philadelphia, and Statesman, from New-York.

Sld., schrs. J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore, Statesman and G. A. Debant, for West Indies.

LEWES, Del., March 4.—Passed in steamer Yazoo, from New-Orleans.

During the storm on Saturday the schrs. Caroline Hall and Mary C. Granger went on the beach. The latter was hauled off this morning.

NORFOLK, Va., March 4.—The bark Dorchester, Capt. Ryder, bound to Marsala, had her windlass broken in the late gale in Hampton Roads, and put into Norfolk for repairs. She expects to sail on Thursday next.

NORFOLK, VA., March 4.—The barge A. R. Hill, laden with lime, and having on board a crew of two white men and one negro, is supposed to have been sunk by the gale last Saturday morning, near New-Point, in Chesapeake Bay, and all hands lost. The barges Hill and Roanoke were bound for Norfolk in tow of the tug-boat Lowe. The violence of the gale compelled the Captain of the tug to cut loose from his tow and run into Mob Jack Bay for a harbor. On return of the tug after the storm, the Roanoke was found safely at anchor, but the Hill was nowhere to be seen. The names of the crew supposed to be lost are Capt. W. H. Pleasants, of Portsmouth, Va.; John Crowley, of Currituck, and Robert Jones, negro, of Norfolk.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—Sld. March 2, steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

Arr. March 3, steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—The steam-ships Sarmatian, from Liverpool Feb. 22, and St. David also, from Liverpool, arr. at this port today.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—Arr. steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Liverpool; schrs. A. H. Cain, from Wilmington, Del.; S. V. W. Simmons, from Philadelphia.

Cld., ship Ellen Goldspont, for Amsterdam; brig San Jose Palina, for Barcelona; schr. Dion, for Fall River.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.—On Wednesday, 28th ult., the schr. Charles E. Hillier, Proctor, from Aquiclea, for New-York, in lat. 33 9, lon. 75 50, experienced a heavy gale, which blew away the second reef and balance reef mainsail. On March 1, anchored inside the bar in seven fathoms water, the light-house bearing N. by E. She lost starboard anchor and thirty-five fathoms chain.

Foreign Ports.

CAIBARIEN, Feb. 16.—In port bark T. K. Weldon, for New-York, ldg.; brig Clara Jenkins, for do. next day.

ST. ANDREWS, C. A., Feb. 8.—In port schr. Gen. Putnam, Jordan, for New-York in 10 ds.

Spoken.

By the Danish brig Catharine, Jan. 10th, lat. 18 30, lon. 21 71, spoke bark Lochnagar, (Br.,) from Manila, for Boston, 111 ds. out.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, March 4.—The Hamburg American steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Haack, from New-York Feb. 20, for Hamburg, arr. at this port at 3 P. M. yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Price, from New-York Feb. 21, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

LONDONDERRY, March 4.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Alexandria, Capt. Lees, from New-York Feb. 17, for Glasgow, arrived here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Arr. ship Pocahontas, from New-Orleans Jan. 24; ship Rochester, from New-Orleans Jan. 26; ship Marcia Greenleaf, from New-Orleans Jan. 31; steamer St. Louis, from New-Orleans Feb. 10.

MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.
ORGANIZED A. D. 1850.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts During the Year 1871.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	[illegible]
For Interest	415,734 30
For Interest, &c., accrued	91,921 17
Total	$2,340,539 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policy and Payment of Annuities	$476,606 42	
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policy and Bonus, &c.	605,307 57	
Total amount returned to Policy-holders	$1,082,913 99	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	273,495 78	
		$1,356,409 77

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, Trust Company and on hand	$664,965 27
Bonds and Mortgages and Interest accrued on same	3,116,166 17
Loans on Policies in force	2,323,229 74
United States and New-York State Stocks	743,063 73
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	563,334 37
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds, (Market value of the Securities, $200,000)	159,750 00
Interest due to date, and all other property	97,262 45
Total	$7,685,701 75

LARGE ACCUMULATION.

Annual Progressive Dividends

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

All the approved forms of modern LIFE and ENDOWMENT INSURANCE.

TONTINE POLICIES.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
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CONTINENTAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW-YORK.
CONTINENTAL BUILDING, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 NASSAU-ST.

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1872.
Number of Policies Issued in 1871..10,179
Amount Insured in 1871....$20,315,451
Whole Number of Policies Issued by the Company........42,570

INCOME, 1871.

Premium receipts		$2,518,873 55
Interest and Rents received and accrued		240,179 27
Total		$2,759,052 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death and Annuities		$496,850 80
Paid to Policy-holders for Dividends, Returned Premiums, Purchased Policies, &c.		707,718 83
Paid for Commissions, Brokerage, and Agency Expenses	$344,899 75	
Paid for Medical Examinations	38,547 93	
Paid for Taxes, Salaries, Rents, Advertising, Stationery, &c.	149,327 95	
Paid for Commissions commuted	108,493 70	
Paid for Office Furniture, Safes, &c.	3,229 90	
Paid for Sundries, Reinsurance, Fire Insurance, &c.	19,163 40	$663,663 63

ASSETS.

Cash Items, (in Bank, on hand, &c.,)	$325,832 45	
United States Bonds	137,100 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	540,100 00	
Premium Loans secured	1,775,163 84	
Actuarial value of the Policies securing these Loans is about $2,500,000.		
Loans on Stocks	148,105 00	
Deferred Premiums, Semi and Tri-Annual and Quarterly	888,513 38	
Real Estate in New-York	610,000 00	
Premiums in course of collection	400,447 52	
Commuted Commissions	231,725 02	
Accrued Interest	63,277 01	
Sundry Securities	43,540 24	$5,162,944 28

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding Policies in force Dec. 31, 1871, (New-York standard)	$4,343,850 00	
Losses reported in process of adjustment	103,300 00	
Capital Stock	100,000 00	
Total Liabilities		$4,547,150 00
Surplus		$615,664 28

OFFICERS:
President........JUSTUS LAWRENCE.
Vice-President....M. B. WYNKOOP.
Secretary........J. P. ROGERS.
Actuary........S. C. CHANDLER, Jr.
Medical Examiner..E. HERRICK, M. D.
Counsel........DIMOCK, WHITNEY & JONES.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES B. COLGATE....Trevor & Colgate, Bankers.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW....Late Secretary of State.
JUSTUS LAWRENCE........President.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER........No. 129 Broadway.
JOSEPH T. SANGER...Merchant, No. 45 Liberty-st.
M. B. WYNKOOP........Wynkoop & Hallenbeck.
HENRY C. FISH, D.D........Newark, N. J.
RICHD. W. BOGART....O. M. Bogart & Co., Bankers.
LUTHER W. FROST........New-York.

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OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
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TO CLOSE OUT THIS BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
OUR GAS-FIXTURE BUSINESS
WILL BE CONTINUED AS FORMERLY.

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East 14th-st., Union-square,
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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF
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All of the latest styles for Spring and Summer.
CLOTHING FOR BOYS.
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